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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Established in ENGLAND, 1859.]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON."

Established in [AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

No. 1,698. Vol. LXXXI. AUGUST 10, 1912.

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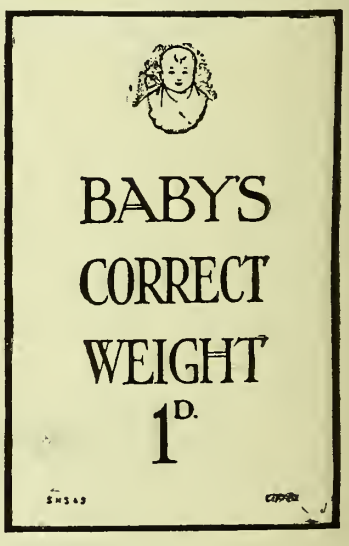

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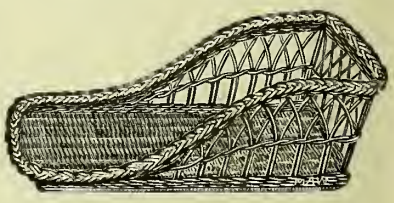

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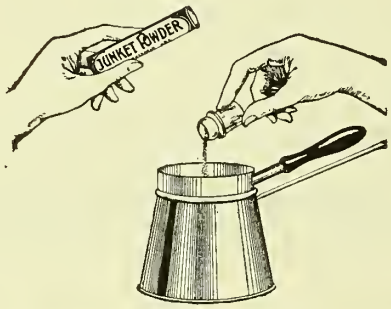

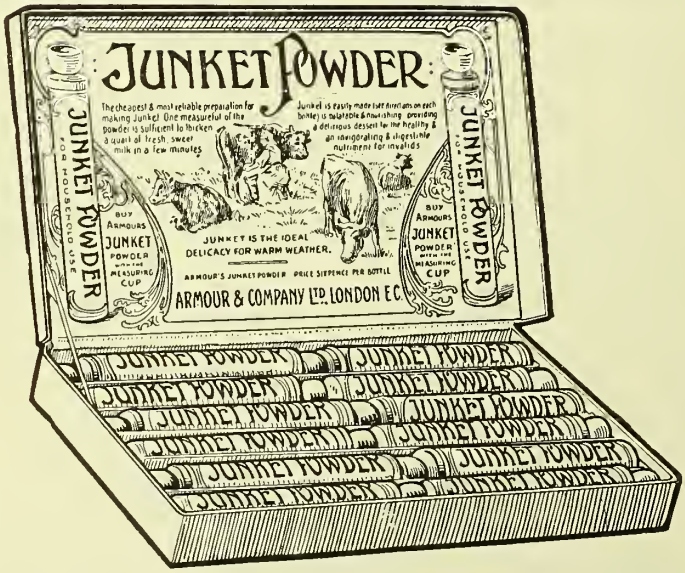

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Branch Offices: Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, Australia.

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In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

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CREPE BANDAGES
Burge, Warron & Ridgley, Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Leslies, Ltd.
Norwich Crêpe Co. (1856), Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

CYANIDES
May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY SPECIALITIES
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

DECOCTIONS,&c., CONCENT
Wyleys, Ltd.

DENTAL MECHANICS
Cullwick, H. E.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Gartbwaite, H.
Halder, E. C.
Wardale & Co.

DENTAL TOOLS, ETC.
Plucknett, C. J., & Co.

DENTIFRICES
Beecham, T.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E. & Co., Ltd.
Euoryl, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
John Strange Winter
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reidel, J. D., & Co.
Sangers'
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DEPILATORY
Goring, W. J.

DEVELOPERS (PHOTO)
Barker's Photo Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd.
Express Developing Co.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.)

DEXTRINE
Fink, F., & Co.

DIABETIC FOODS
Van Abbot, G., & Sons

DISINFECTANTS
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Ellison, Henry, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

DISINTEGRATORS
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Artbur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Christy & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Poths, H., & Co.
Queloh, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Wattenbach, O.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DRUGS, CRUDE
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Gathergood's Exor.
Goodhall, Backhouse & Co.
Parkinson-Worswick, J.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Schmitt & Wildenhayn
Sparks, White & Co., Ltd.

DYEWARES
Clemons, Marshall & Carbert

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtnay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Reuter, R. J.
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Spurway and Cie.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITS.
Bath & West of England College
Birmingham & Midland College
College of Preceptors
Elt's College
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
South of England College
University of Birmingham
University of Bristol
Westminster College

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Greenwich Lemonade Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.

ELASTIC HOSIERY
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES
Millard Bros., Ltd.
Ward & Goldstone

EMERY AND CLOTH
Oakey, J., & Son, Ltd.

EMULSIFIERS
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

EMULSIONS, C. L. O., &c.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Cupal, Ltd.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

ENEMAS
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barnett & Foster
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE
Spurway et Cie.

ETHERS
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Barker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The

EXTRACT OF HERBS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Gathergoods Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

FACTORY, &c., SITES
Great Western Railway
North-Eastern Railway

FERTILIZERS
With's Manure Co.

FILTER PAPER
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.

FILTERS
Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLYCATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Barraclough, J., & Co.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Frowein, C.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOODS, INVALID, ETC.
Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Horlick's Malted Milk Co.
"Lemco and Oxo"
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Neave, Josiah R., & Co.
St. Ivel, Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.
Woolley, Jas. Sons & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH
Mnmford, G S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
Merok, E.
Pointet & Girard
Reitmeyer & Co.

GREASE REMOVER
Perkin & Co., Ltd.

GRINDERS, DRUG, &c.
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

GRINDERS (MACHINE)
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.

GUMS
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS
Aironal, Ltd
Alexandre, L.
Anglo-Continental Trading Co.
Blackie, Robert
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harrison, G. W.
John Strange Winter
Nyto Preps., Ltd.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Sannders, J. Tozeau, Ltd.
Van Essen, James & Co., Ltd.
Warner Oliver, Ltd.

HAIR DYES
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

HAND-CARTS, &c.
Crewe & Co.

HAT CLEANERS
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Senier, Alf., & Co.

HAT DYES
Whitaker & Co.

HEARING APPARATUS
Stolz Electrophone Co., Ltd.

HERBS
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES
India Rubber, Gutta-percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

HOTELS
Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co. Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

ICHTHYOL
Ichthyol Gesellschaft

INHALERS
Ozo Medicated Air Co., Ltd.

INSECTICIDES
Christy, T., & Co.
Nyto Preparations, Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

INSECT PENCILS
Chaline & Co.

INSECT POWDER
Danysz Virus, Ltd
Keating, Thomas

INSTEP SUPPORTS
Pond, H. J.
Scholl Manfg. Co.

IRISH MOSS
Cumming, J. W.

JUJUBES
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Potter & Clarke Ltd.

LANOLINE
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LAVENDER WATER.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Maddocks & Co.
Rivers, Hill & Co., Ltd.

LEATHER BLACK
Whitaker & Co.

LECITHIN
Chem. Works "Victoria"
Williams, G. M., & Co., Ltd.

LEMONADE POWDER
Greenwich Lemonade Co.

LETTER FILES
Eeles, Walker & Co.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, &c.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Taylor, W S.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE
Apollo
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd.
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Solazzi

LITHIA SALTS
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

LOOFAHS
Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

LOZENGES
Ayrton, Sannders & Co., Ltd.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.,Ltd.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Comet Chemical Co., Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.
Lister, R. A., & Co., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS PREPS.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.

MALT EXTRACT & PREPS.
British Diamalt Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd

MARKING INK
John Bond ("Crystal Palace")

MEAT EXTRACTS
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
"Lemco and Oxo"
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

MERCURIALS
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METAL GOODS
Betts & Co., Ltd.
Eley Bros., Ltd.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
Burrough, J., Ltd.
Macnair, A. & Co.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MICROSCOPES
Raphael's, Ltd.

MILK POWDER
Trufood, Ltd.
West Surrey Central Dairy Co.

MINERAL WATERS, SALTS
Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
Hughes, E., Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Vichy (State Springs)
Vittel

MIXERS AND SIFTERS
Comet Chemical Co., Ltd.
Gardner, Wm. & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd.

MUSTARD PLASTER
Rueff, Julius

NIGHT-LIGHTS
Prescott & Co.

OILS, ESSENTIAL
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Boake, A., Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
London Essence Co.
Poppelrenter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son
Schimmel & Co.
Spurway & Cie
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Varaldi, F.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, Chas., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL, FATTY
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

OINTMENTS
Blackie, Robert
Burgess, E.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H, & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.
Smith, Maurice,
Zimmermann, Chas., & Co.

OLIVE OIL
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Sparks, White & Co., Ltd.
Varaldi, F.

OPTICAL GOODS
Anglo-American Optical Co.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Opt. Co.,Ltd
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL TUITION
British Optical Institute, Ltd.
Dioptric Association
Spectacle Makers' Company

ORANGE QUININE WINE
Hobson, Joseph, & Son
Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

ORGANOTHERAPY PRODUCTS
British Organotherapy Co., Ltd

OTTO OF ROSE
Spurway & Cie

OTTO OF ROSE (SYNTH.)
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

PACKED GOODS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Boulton Macro, Ltd.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Sangers
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.,Ltd

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS
Powell, J. T., & Co.

PASTILLES
Allen & Hanbury's, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Taverner & Sons, Ltd.
Valda Pastilles
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT
Barker, R. W.

PEPPERMINT OIL
Bing, M. & A. C.
Bush, W. J., & Co, Ltd
Dodge & Olcott Co.

PERFUME MATERIALS
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Delvendahl & Kuentzel
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Naef, M., & Co., Succrs.
Schimmel & Co.
Schwarz, A. W.
Spurway & Cie.
Varaldi, F.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PERFUMES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnetts Perfumery, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Gambles, J. C., & Co.
Haliflor Co.
John Strange Winter
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Rivers, Hill & Co., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.
West, T., & Son
Wolff, F., & Sohn

PESSARIES (SOLUBLE)
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Gardner & Andrew
Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co.
Stern, Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Johnson & Sons (Mfg.Chts.),Ltd
Reitmeyer & Co.

PHOTO. GOODS
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher &Webb,Ltd
Express Developing Co.
Ilford Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rajar, Ltd.

PHOTO. POSTCARDS, ETC.
Rajar, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS
Allcock Manfg Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Mnfg. Co., Ltd.
Leslies, Ltd.

PLATE POWDER
Lees, A., & Co.

PLEATED PAPER
Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Smith Bros. & Co.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)
Bradley & Bourdas
Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

POSTAL BOXES
Eeles, Walker & Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

POWDER PAPER
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.

PRESS CUTTINGS
Central News

PRINTERS
Clyde Press
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd.
Townsend, J., & Sons

PRINTING PRESS
Excelsior Printers' Supply Co.
Paragon Press Co.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
Anglo-American Pharm. Co.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chem. Co.
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Bow's Liniment, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgess, E.
Cadinol Co.
Carnick, G. W., Co.

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Chameleon Oil Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Crimson Cross Dispensary
Cupal, Ltd.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Cyona Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Demuth, R.
Dialon Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Med. Manfg. Co.
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co., Ltd.
Fox & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Gambles, J. C., & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harrison, Geo. W.
Henry, T. & W.
Hommel's (Dr.), Hæmatogen
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Gesellschaft
International Laboratories
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's Phosphodyne
"Lemco and Oxo"
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Martindale, W.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Mer-Syren (1911), Synd., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Poultogen Co.
Primer, J.
Purdue, Ltd.
Regulin Syndicate, Ltd.
Reid, E. J., & Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Richter, C., & Co.
Riedel, J. D., Co.
Rubenstein, Madame H.
Rubwel Co.
Sangers'
Sargol, Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Smith, H. Ewbank
Smith, Lewis
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Tefras Speciality Co., Ltd.
Thermogene Co., Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Tunbridge & Wright
Ucalites
Urillac Syndicate
Valda Pastilles
Wait-and-See Proprietary
Warner, H. H., & Co., Ltd
Warner Oliver, Ltd.
Warrick Brothers
Waterbury Chemical Co.
White, A. J., Ltd.
Wilcox, Jozeau, & Co.
Woodward, W., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PUFFS
Solport Bros.

PUMPS
Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Brunswick Quinine Factory
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pointet & Girard

RADIO-ACTIVE MINERALS
Harrington Bros., Ltd.

RENNET
Fullwood & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

RESINS AND RESINOIDS
Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Morson, T., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS
Zimmer & Co.

RUBBER GOODS
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co. Ltd.
Tompkins, James, Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.
X. L. Rubber Co.

RUBBER SPONGES
Markt & Co. (London), Ltd.

RUBBER STAMPS
Richford, C. D.

SACCHARIN
Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES
Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN
Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN
Field, C. W.

SCALE PREPARATIONS
Morson, T., & Son

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.

SEALS ADVERTISING
Dennis & Ludlam

SEA SALT
Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEED-DRESSING
Hawker, Arthur E.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Parke, Davis & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau, & Co.

SHARES
McAdam & Tuckniss

SHEEP DIPS
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SHEEP MEDICINES
Pettifer, Stephen, & Sons

SHELLAC
Kershaw, H. E., Ltd.

SHOP FITTING
Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.
Bowling & Son
Cook, George
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Grant, D.
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.
London & Col Manfg. Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parnall & Sons, Ltd.
Rudduck & Co.
Sangers'

SOAPS, TOILET, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bell, John Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Erasmic Co. Ltd.
Eucryl, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Gibbs, D. & W., Ltd.
Hendrie & Co.
Harrison, G. W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Olival Anglo-Spanish Soap Co.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd.
Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sanoper Agency
Wolff, F., & Sohn
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

SHOULDER STRAPS
Wood, Vincent

SODA FOUNTAINS
Flugel & Co.

SODIUM BICARBONATE
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

SOOTHERS
Butterfield's Pat. Soother Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Woolf, Lewis

SPECTACLES
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Opt. Co.,Ltd
Raphael's, Ltd.

SPICES
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SPIRIT OF WINE
Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery

SPONGES
Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.

SPRAYS
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sangers
Toogood, Wm., Ltd.

SPRINKLER CORKS
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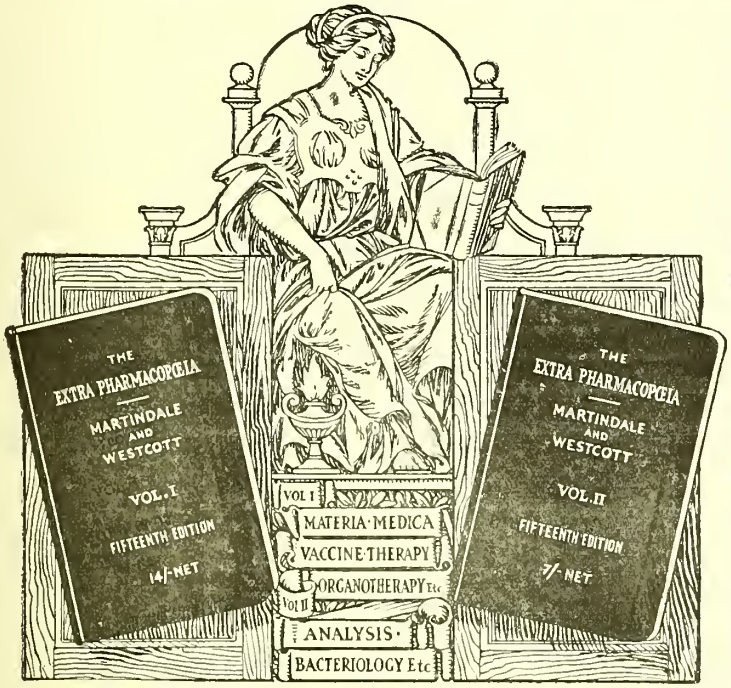

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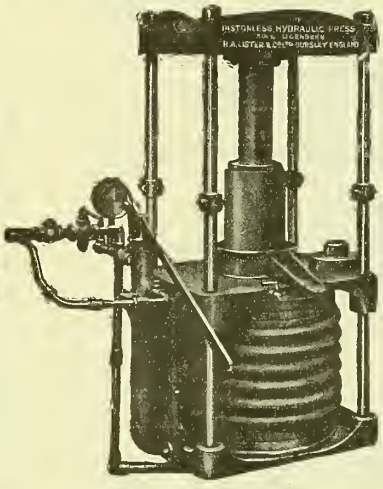

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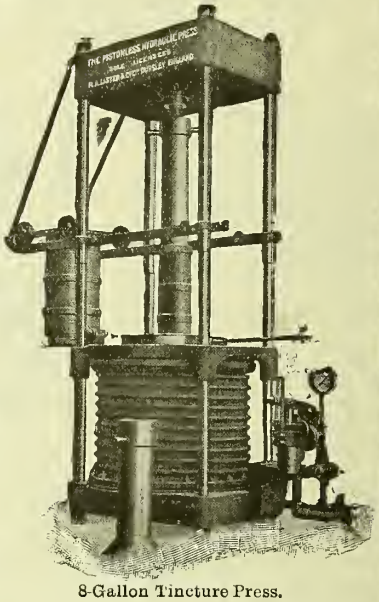

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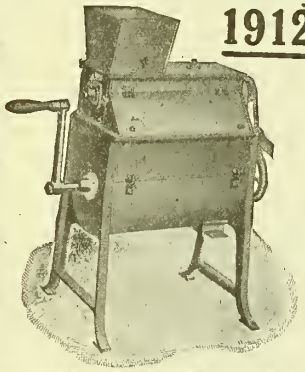

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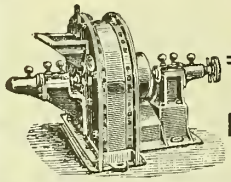

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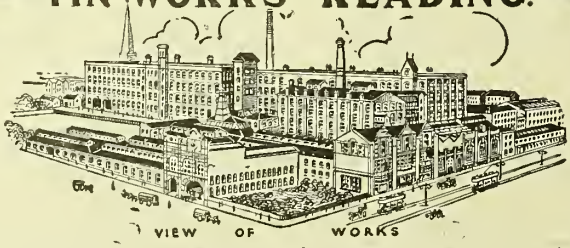

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IT WILL PAY YOU to write for Samples and Quotations to:—
The
WHOLESALE CHEMICAL WORKS,
114 Copenhagen Street, King's Cross, LONDON (Eng.)

The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion.
But—
in principle and in efficiency there is but one,

CALOX

THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.
Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, *London, Eng.*

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX, acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, *London.*

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, U.S.A., *Manufacturers.*
BRITISH DEPOT— G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

OVER 100% PROFIT!

LAURENCE'S HAIR DYES

In one solution and nine shades of colour.

The best on the market, in ever increasing demand, sell readily and yield
A MOST HANDSOME PROFIT TO THE DEALER.

Facsimile of Showcard.

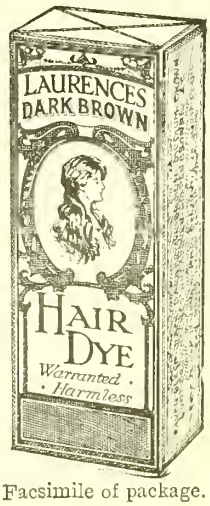
LAURENCE'S Hair Dyes have long been recognised as the most reliable and satisfactory Dyes in existence and their sale once established invariably brings repeated and continuous business, showing very handsome profits. Attention is particularly drawn to our Special Bonus Scheme in connection with Dyes sold under the title of "**Laurence's.**" These dyes can if it is preferred, be supplied under different packing and customers' own titles and names but the bonus terms can only apply to the title of "**Laurence's,**" so that we strongly recommend its use and are prepared to print customers' names and addresses as **Agents** for **Laurence's Dyes**, on labels and wrappers, bills, &c.

Size		Minimum wholesale Prices.	
1/-	2 oz. bottle "no brush"	7/6	Per dozen.
1/6	2½ oz. bottle "with brush"	9/-	
2/6	3½ oz. bottle "with brush"	15/-	
3/6	6 oz. bottle "with brush"	21/-	

SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted any size according to order).
Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis
Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis
Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand—viz., 1s. 6d. size to 4s. 6d. 12s. and 27s. respectively.
Samples, specimens and special prices F.O.B. London, for quantities suitable for shipping direct, on application.

Bird's-eye view of **Devon Wharf** and **Bell Wharf** Warehouses, Manufacturing Steam Laboratories, Grinding Mills, Packing Floors, Drugs and Chemical Warehouses, etc. etc.



Facsimile of package.

Sole Proprietors: C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

DEVON WHARF, EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.

VALAZE

REMEMBER THE NAME.—Many ladies will ask you this summer for this beauty cream, made famous by London's fashionable West End Complexion Specialiste, Mme. Helena Rubinstein. It will not show flattering business acumen not to be able to supply it.

RETAIL PRICE: 4/6, 8/6, and 21/- A POT.

Madame Helena Rubinstein,

24 Grafton Street, London, W.

255 Rue Saint Honore, PARIS.
274 Collins Street, MELBOURNE.
158 Pitt Street, SYDNEY.
9 Brandon Street, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

THE HAIR RESTORER

From the formula of a medical specialist who has devoted many years to the study of alopecia, seborrhea and allied conditions of the scalp.

Now being advertised all over the Country.

GET ON TO THE "AIRONAL" SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION

whereby, for every pound you spend with the Company up to September 1st, 1912, a fully paid

2/6 SHARE will be GIVEN to you.

Write for full particulars to—

AIRONAL, LTD., 53 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

NO GLOSS

NO POLISH

In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush.

These Dyes are a distinct invention, dying the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods. **On the P.A.T.A.**

Write for terms, patterns, also leaflet of testimonials:

WHITAKER & CO. COLOUR WORKS, KENDAL, ENG.

London Depot: 8 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. *EST. 1878.*

Telegraphic Address "Dullette" Kendal

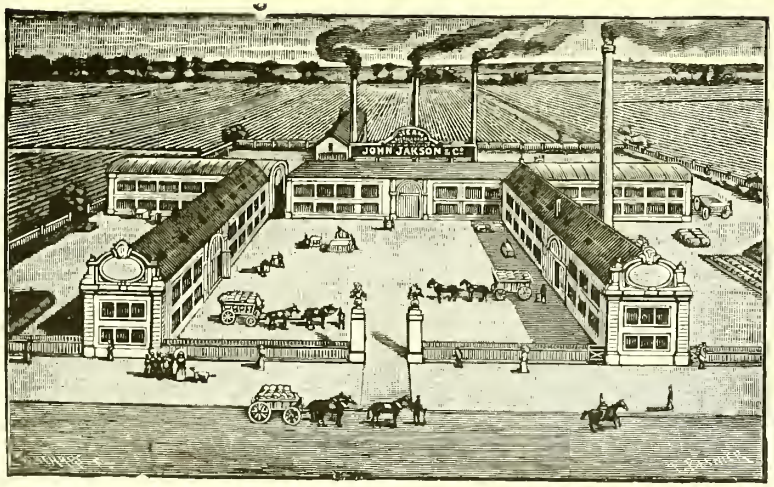
JOHN JAKSON & CO.

Growers and Distillers of PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER, CAMOMILE, &c.

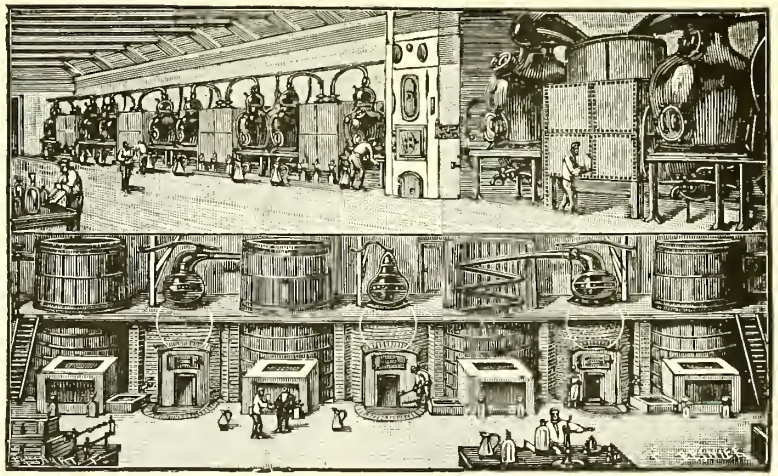
Mitcham Road Steam Distillery, CROYDON (Surrey).

'Hors Concours'
(Member of Jury)
Brussels, 1910.

Gold Medal Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.



HIGHEST AWARDS
AT
PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.
Paris, 1885.
Antwerp, 1885.
Liverpool, 1886
Paris, 1889.
London, 1890.
'Hors Concours'
(Member of Jury)
Lyons Universal Exhibition.



GRAND PRIX FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION LONDON, 1908

17 Bloomsbury Square, London,
9th January, 1886.

Having visited the cultivation grounds and distilleries of Messrs. John Jakson & Co., devoted to the production of lavender, peppermint, and other essential oils, and having submitted samples of the oils prepared by this firm to a careful physical and chemical examination, I can bear testimony to the very complete arrangements, with all modern appliances, which are here provided for distilling essential oils, and to the excellent quality of the oils so distilled.

Mitcham has been renowned throughout this and part of the previous century for the successful cultivation of peppermint, lavender, and other medicinal plants, from which oils of superior quality have always been produced, but at no previous period have the means for obtaining products of the highest quality been so successfully carried out as they have been since the introduction of Messrs. Jakson's system.

T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.
Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE SALE OF

Bisurated Magnesia

IS GUARANTEED BY

THE TO-KALON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.,
"To-Kalon House," 212/14 Great Portland St., London, W.,

WHO ARE THE MANUFACTURERS.

It is a neutralising agent, invaluable to those suffering from acidity, and is packed ready for retailing in 2-oz. and 4-oz. w.m. bottles.

Prices are as follows:

	Retail	Under ½-doz.	Per doz.
Small	1/9	1/5½ each	17/-
Large	2/9	2/3½	26/6

NOTE.—Carriage paid on 3 dozen or over.

To-Kalon Guarantee protects you—order at once. Advertising has commenced.

EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER

YIELDS 100% PROFIT.

The Proprietors wish to call the attention of their numerous friends to the fact that the Cent. per Cent. Bonus Terms apply to the 1/- (Flat or Canister shape) as well as the 6d. tins.

3 doz. 1/- tins at 7/- per doz. ...	Cost	£1 1 0
3½ doz. (including free bonus)	Sell for	2 2 0
	Profit	£1 1 0

PROPRIETORS:

EUCRYL LTD., 61/63 LANT ST., SOUTHWARK, S.E.

"DUCHESS" 2D. Toilets

(REGD.).

18 VARIETIES.

Sample Tablet and Price List on application.

The Erasmic Co., Ltd., are desirous of proving to you that the "DUCHESS" Series of 2d. Toilets are the best selling line on the Market.

Sale confined to Chemists only—No Cutting.

THE ERASMIC CO., LTD., WARRINGTON.

Johann Maria Farina's Julichs Platz No. 4

GENUINE

EAU DE COLOGNE

is known throughout the world by the label on the bottle as shown herewith. Attention is drawn to the No. 4, which is the number of Johann Maria Farina's Factory Place, viz., Julichs Platz No. 4, in the city of Cologne on the Rhine.

By Appointment to H.M. King George V.

Buenos Aires, 1911, GRAND PRIX.

Turin, 1911, GRAND PRIX.

HIGHEST AWARDS.

Wholesale Agents: FICKUS, COURTENAY & CO., Ltd. 36 Sackville St., Piccadilly. LONDON, W.

Send to ELEY for these!

ELEY BROS. Ltd., possess facilities second to none for the manufacture of Silver- and Nickel-Plated Brass Boxes for Shaving Sticks and Aluminium Boxes for Dentifrice, Soaps, etc., also Tops, Caps, and Dredgers for Toilet and other Powders.

SOLID DRAWN TUBES, SMALL BRASS AND ALUMINIUM STAMPINGS.

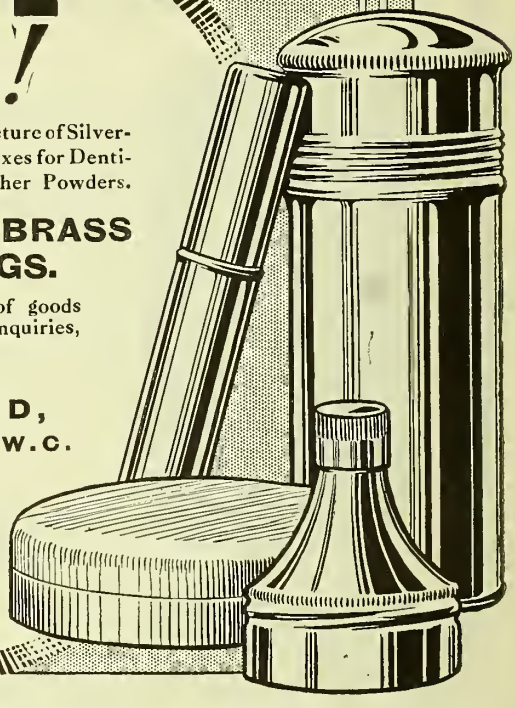
ELEY BROS. Ltd., are large manufacturers of this class of goods to the wholesale trade. Prompt attention given to all inquiries, prices on application.

Address all enquiries for these goods to Dept. 21,

ELEY BROTHERS LIMITED,
254 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM: 29 and 30 Whittall Street.
GLASGOW: 82 Mitchell Street.
LIEGE (Belgium): 107 Rue Louvrex.
FLORENCE: 4 and 6 Via Cavour.

Canadian Branch:—
ELEY BROS. (CANADA) LTD., Transcona, Man.



(Reproduction of our Attractive Showcard.)

EASILY APPLIED. DRIES AT ONCE.
ONE APPLICATION. DOES NOT RUB. WATERPROOF.

Articles done with this black may be polished and worn 15 minutes after application. In bottles **6d.** each, in separate neat carton with suitable brush.

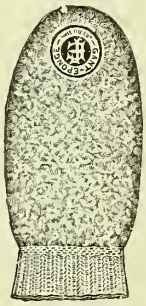
WRITE FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS.

WE ARE HELPING YOU WITH GOOD ADVERTISING

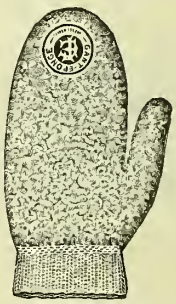
Do you want THE BATH GLOVE

whose finished excellence makes everyone who handles it a Buyer?

It is the "E.F." (Patented)



E.F. 505.



E.F. 506.

The illustration cannot convey to you the dainty perfection of manufacture. **Made in one piece, without seam of any kind,** they are soft as a high-class Turkish Towel, but immeasurably stronger and are a real glove in the way they fit the hand.

There are two sizes in each shape, at same prices:—
E.F. 505, without thumbs, Retail **10½d.** per pair, **7/-** per doz. pairs.
E.F. 506, with thumbs, Retail **1/-** per pair, **8/-** per doz. pairs.

Of all Wholesale Houses.
Sole Consignees for Great Britain and Colonies:—

Solport Bros. 188 & 190 Goswell Rd., **London, E.C.**

Petroleum Jellies (B.P. and Technical Qualities)

White, Cream, Yellow, Orange, Pale Yellow, &c.

White Oils (B.P. and Technical qualities)

White and half-white Oils, odourless, tasteless, bloomless.

Coloured Oils:

Light and Dark Yellow, Light and Dark Green, Red, &c.

The Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

Royal London House, Finsbury Square; London, E.C.
108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Tel. Add.: "Centumvir" London, Glasgow.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

WE SHALL ESTEEM THE FAVOUR OF YOUR INQUIRIES FOR:—

NATURAL FLOWER OILS, ABSOLUTE, LIQUID, CONCRETE, (SOLID.)
Rose. Orange flowers. Jasmin. Tuberose. Cassie. Reseda. Broom. Violet.

ARTIFICIAL AND SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.
Benzyl Acetate. Cheiranthine. Geranium Artificial. Musk Artificial (all qualities). Phenylethylic Alcohol. Artificial Violet 100% (all qualities).

ESSENTIAL OILS.
Almond. Bay. Clove. Geranium (all qualities). Lavender (all qualities). Pepperment (all qualities). Petit Grain. Rosemary. Thyme. Wintergreen. Sassafras. Neroli. Lemon. Bergamot.

SPECIALITIES.

Oil Oak Moss colourless. Oil Violet leaves colourless. Neroti, H.A. Orris Root concrete.

Price Lists and Samples on Application.

CHARLES ZIMMERMANN & CO.
9-10 St. Mary-at-Hill, LONDON, E.C.

(EST. 1839.)

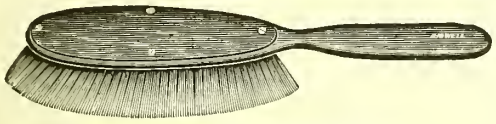
BIDWELLS,
AXMINSTER,
DEVON :: ENGLAND.

Gold Medal Awarded

NO LOOSE HAIRS IN OUR :: TOOTH BRUSHES. ::

THE "GRIP" NAIL BRUSH.

IMITATIONS of our Silver-drawn Tooth Brushes are being sold.



FINE QUALITY HAIR BRUSHES.

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., LTD.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

Estd. 1777.

Incd. 1900.

Diary, 1912, pp. 74, 75.
Winter Issue, 1912, pp. 48 49.

BUY KENT'S BRUSHES.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET.

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL).

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

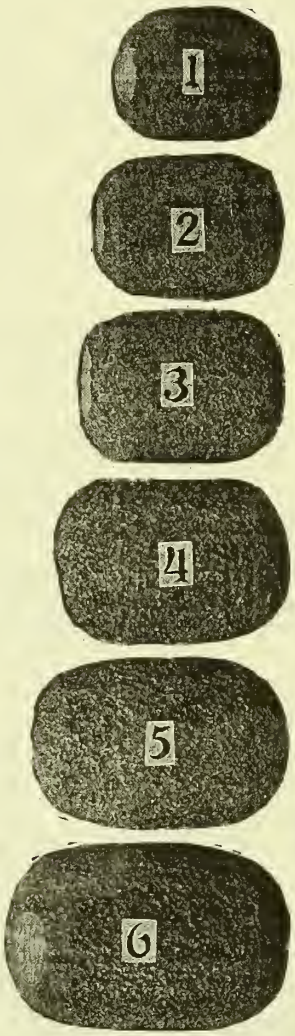
The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6, per Bottle,

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST & SON, 1187 Chester Road, Stretford. MANCHESTER.

FEATHEREDGE . . .
RUBBER SPONGES

are thoroughly sanitary and do not harden.



PROFITABLE TO HANDLE.

To be obtained of all Druggists' Sundries-men.

Markt & Co. London,
— LTD. —
SOLE IMPORTERS,
95-100 CLERKENWELL RD.,
LONDON, E.C.

PURDUE'S
FLUID SULPHUR
Trade SULSOL Mark.

Sulphur in Permanent Solution.

For GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SKIN AILMENTS, etc.

Chemists and Druggists will readily realise that this preparation is incomparably superior to Sulphur in its ordinary mineral form.

Introduced into the system by means of absorption, through the medium of Hot Baths, the full value of the Sulphur is acquired.

PURDUE'S FLUID SULPHUR is being extensively advertised in the general Press as a remedy for SKIN AILMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and other URIC ACID TROUBLES.

Its uses are obvious and numerous, and PURDUE'S FLUID SULPHUR cannot fail to prove a profitable line to the trade.

For TRADE TERMS and full particulars write to :—
PURDUE, Ltd., 1, 3 & 5 Bermondsey St., S.E.

The Enormous Demand for the World's Finest Adhesive
SECCOTINE

is still growing. Its many uses, such as for mending all breakages—whether of wood, glass, earthenware, ivory, etc., neatly, cleanly and strongly, and renovating in a wonderful way silks, satins, woollens, velvets, muslins, laces, etc. etc.—make it indispensable to every well-kept home.

Therefore every Chemist and Druggist—Every Storekeeper should make a point of stocking it—it's a splendid seller, and is suitable to all climates.

SEND NOW FOR INTERESTING BOOKLETS and full Trade Terms, or you will miss a magnificent opportunity of increasing your business.

M'Caw, Stevenson & Orr, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland.
31-32 Shoe Lane, London, E.C., England.

Is this Fair Play?

It has been brought to our notice that certain dealers when supplying Kutnow's Powder to the public, have placed a label on our package intimating that the seller can supply a more efficacious preparation at less cost.

The dishonesty of such a practice is of course obvious to every self-respecting Chemist—who shuns it—and we therefore give this warning to others that any future cases of the kind brought to our notice will be placed before our solicitors with a view to legal proceedings being taken.

WHAT WE DO FOR THE TRADE

Kutnow's Powder is on the P.A.T.A.

Kutnow's Powder gives a large profit

Kutnow's Powder is extensively advertised

Kutnow's Powder is prescribed by physicians

Kutnow's Powder is in enormous demand everywhere

To meet the enormous and ever-growing demand, order a stock from your wholesaler, which is sure to meet with a brisk sale, and send a postcard for some sales-creating advertising dummies, counter bills and display cards, which will be sent gratis and post free.

WRITE FOR THEM TO

S. KUTNOW & CO., Ld.,

41 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

"VETUNG."—A powerful Antiseptic Ointment. Emollient, Healing, Deodorant

ANTHELMINTIC POWDER.—Supersedes Santonin preps.

CONDITION POWDER.—Nutrient, Tonic-Laxative, Diuretic. Rectifies deficient bone growth.

GAME AND POULTRY MEDICINES.

A wide range of really high-class products
— EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED. —

The above specialities yield a profit of **33%** to the retailer.

Stock them. They will be asked for.

"The Poultry Pharmacopœia" free on request.

A. DINSLEY, 10 Essex St., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

COCKROACHES CLEARED WITH BLATTIS, THE UNION PASTE.

Guaranteed by E. Howarth, F.Z.S., who destroyed a plague of them at Sheffield Workhouse in 1896.

Supplied by order to the Royal Household at Sandringham.

Recommended by Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S.; Canon Kinton Jacques, R.D.; by Mrs. Earle in "Pot Pourrie" and all Ladies' Papers, Cookery Books, &c.

Wholesale Agents: F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover St., Liverpool, and 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., and John Thompson, Ltd., 58 Hanover St., Liverpool.

Retail Agents: Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.; R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 Berners St., Oxford St., London, W.

HOWARTH & FAIR, 471 Crukesmoor Road, Sheffield

Liverpool Branch: 107 Smithdown Road.

INDEX and BUYERS' GUIDE

See pages 5 to 9.

Striking Printing

which strikes the eye of the purchaser is the striking idea to success. We have some striking Summer Specialities that cannot help but strike you, should you write for same.

SEND 6D. FOR SAMPLES.

Samples sent to Colonies on receipt of 10/6, which amount we credit for a £5 order.

HARRISON & WAIDE

CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS, England.

LISTERINE

The Popular American Antiseptic.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power, prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit, and the best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine.

LISTERINE DERMATIC SOAP

Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of a saponaceous detergent for use in the antiseptic treatment of diseases of the skin. No animal fats, and only the best vegetable oils enter into its composition, and of these it contains a surplus, "superfatted." It is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap.

LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER

This powder is not intended to supplant Listerine in the daily toilet of the teeth, but is offered in response to the demand for a frictionary dentifrice to be used in conjunction with this well-known and time-tried antiseptic.

Listerine Tooth Powder, like Listerine, will advertise itself by its intrinsic merit.

BRITISH TRADE SUPPLIED BY

MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

General Agents for Great Britain.

For Descriptive Literature, Address—

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis U.S.A.

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The Central News,

Press Cutting Department,
5 New Bridge St., London, E.C.

The Central News Agency has been established over forty years.

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PILL LABELS **9d. 1000**

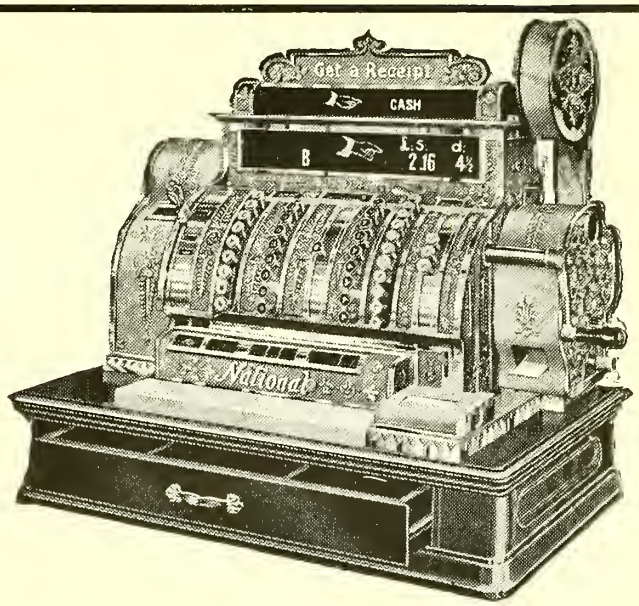
LABEL

SKETCHES FREE. 'PHONE: HOP. 451.

The CLYDE PRESS, Aberdour St., OLD KENT Rd., S.E.

PRINTERS

Shampoo Envelopes.



TENS of Thousands of pounds Sterling are lost yearly by Chemists—large and small—through lack of Business Methods.

THE **best system** to enforce carefulness and accuracy in your business transactions—

Cash Sales, Credit Sales,
Money Received on Account and
Money Paid Out, Changing Money
is just as necessary as stock on the shelves.

Losses through want of **proper safeguards** must come out of **what would be your profit.**

A National Cash Register is the best System for the careful and accurate handling of all kinds of transactions **in any size business.**

Why not look at once into the merits of a "National" suitable to your business? It may mean **the difference between success and failure.**

The greatest success is to get **all your profit.** Every Chemist wants that—A "National" will do it for you.

Don't delay—Investigate at once without charge or obligation to purchase—cut out Coupon at foot and **send it to-day.**

The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.,
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Telephone: 7155 City (4 lines).

Telegrams: "Nacareco London."

Cut out or copy.

COUPON Aug. 10th.

The N.C.R. Co., Ltd.,
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Please send, without charge or obligation, full particulars of the N.C.R. System and what it will do for me.

Name

Address

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

WINTER ISSUE

PRICE LISTS & CIRCULARS INSERTED

For terms apply to The Publisher 42, Cannon St London. E.C.

Jan. 25, 1913

ESTAB. 1859

Are you Concentrating on "'HAZELINE' SNOW"?

(TRADE MARK)

A display of "'HAZELINE' SNOW" is one of the surest means which Chemists in town, country, and at the seaside can use to attract visitors in their neighbourhood.

Customers are familiar with the carton, and they know how delightful and beneficial the preparation is for sun-scorched, salt-soaked skins.

It pays well, and the chemist has the satisfaction of knowing that he is selling a reliable product.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW" is supplied to the trade at 11/0 per dozen pots, subject

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN

SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

London Exhibition Room: 54, WIGMORE STREET, W.

G 508

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EMULSION

OF

COD LIVER OIL.

The Premier quality of this product is still supplied by **Cupal, Ltd.,** and we guarantee our Emulsion to be made from the very highest quality of Non-freezing Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. As a matter of fact we are using for Emulsion making the well-known Peder Devolds Gold Medal Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Remember for Quality,

CUPAL, Ltd., BLACKBURN.

'PANOPEPTON'

'PANOPEPTON' is the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested. sterilised, and concentrated in vacuo, and preserved in a sound sherry.

It is necessary for Chemists to hold a Wine Licence in order to sell 'PANOPEPTON.'

Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at **27/-** *and* **46/-** *per dozen, subject.*

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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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EDUCATIONAL ADVERTISING.

The first journal to produce an Educational Number specially for chemists was THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The scope and character of this particular issue are now so comprehensive that it is still recognised as the most complete guide of its kind. It is invaluable for reference purposes throughout the year to teachers, students, and pharmacists in business, and it is a much appreciated advertising medium apparatus, hospital supplies, chemicals, and therapeutic institutions. The publication date of the Educational Number this year is

AUGUST 17.

Advertisers of educational courses, text-books, scientific apparatus, hospital supplies, chemicals, and therapeutic products should forward their requirements for space without delay to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

National Health Insurance.

The *impasse* between the Insurance Commissioners and the doctors has not been removed, but the position has not been further exacerbated. We tell what has occurred during the week on p. 48. The announcements made in the House of Commons and on the platform are given on p. 57. Dispensing under the National Insurance Act is dealt with by "Jay Mack" on p. 62, who vigorously defends the scheme he unfolded in the Summer Number. "Xrayser II." commends the Scottish system of separating prescribing and dispensing (p. 47).

Articles and Communications.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Alkali-works gives an idea of the problems that often confront the chemical manufacturer, and of changes that are taking place in the industry (p. 50).

That there has been a lot of nonsense written about sterilised milk, as stated by Dr. Martindale, is confirmed by "Xrayser II.," who also tells of attempts to grow rhubarb in this country (p. 47).

New regulations dealing with preservatives in milk and cream have been issued by the Local Government Board. The provision for declaring the presence of preservatives in cream comes into force in January (p. 51).

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The photographs in this number include a beautiful group-portrait of the Conference visitors taken at Melrose Abbey (p. 42), and a series of photographs by Mr. J. Cleworth, the *C. & D.* photographer (p. 40).

We give a full report of the Practice Section, beginning on p. 41. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill opened a discussion on the relations of physician, pharmacist, and patient; and Mr. E. Saville Peck read a paper on the training of apprentices.

The social side of the Conference, reported on p. 45, includes an account, with photographs, of the golf-match played on August 6; a presentation to Mr. T. Stephenson; a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and a dinner given by Mr. Ewing (pp. 45 and 46).

There are several comments on the Conference in this number. "Xrayser II." is impressed with the optimism of Sir Edward Evans and the disparity between the figures for iodine in thyroid gland (p. 47). Dr. J. C. McWalter sends some notes on several of the papers; and Mr. Elsdon makes it clear that the loss of lead in estimating that chemical is due to selective absorption of the solution by the filter-paper (p. 62).

News of the Week.

Mr. Reginald Howell, F.C.S., a director of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., died on August 3 (p. 55).

The French Association for the Advancement of Science has met this week at Nimes (p. 36).

The medicinal use of saccharin is not interfered with in the United States, but that sweetening agent may not be used in food (p. 37).

We have again to report that a number of early-closing orders have been made for chemists' shops (p. 58). The Shops Act is still not well understood by some of our readers, as is shown by queries replied to on p. 63.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting this week received a report of its delegate to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, dealt with the matter of the Health Insurance of the Society's employés, and awarded two medals in the Herbarium competition (p. 52).

The closing hours of this part of the Session of Parliament were chiefly occupied with the Finance Bill. During the progress of the Bill an attempt was made to secure duty-free spirit for technical purposes, and a concession has been made in regard to the growing of tobacco in this country when required for the manufacture of nicotine for agricultural purposes (p. 56).

Trade and Market Matters.

The withdrawal of Great Britain from the Sugar Convention and the prospects for cheaper sugar are discussed in an editorial on p. 50.

Menthol, quinine, citrates, and otto of rose are higher. Shellac, valerian and lead-compounds are firmer. Cocaine, chamomiles, turpentine, ammonia sulphate, cocoa-butter, and cevadilla are all in buyers' favour (p. 59).

B

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Admiralty have appointed Mr. Samuel Henry Patten dispensary assistant at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, London, S.E.

The Blackburn Board of Guardians on August 3 sanctioned the appointment of Mr. J. E. Isherwood as a temporary dispenser at the Workhouse Infirmary at a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

At the Lewisham Horse Show on August 5, Schweppes, Ltd., were successful in the class for horses shown in double harness, and also secured the Society's champion medal for light horses.

The West Ham Association of Pharmacists are having an outing on August 15 to Rochester. Train leaves Plaistow (L.T. & S. Railway) at 2.4 P.M.; Fenchurch Street, 1.48 P.M. Tickets, 2*s.* 3*d.* return, can be had from Mr. Soper, 113 Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.

Mr. John Hall, of St. Leonards, who left estate valued at 44,978*l.*, bequeathed, subject to certain life interests, about 40,000*l.* to Manchester University for the foundation of, among other professorships, one in chemistry, and also two scholarships in chemistry. These are to be identified with the name of his brother, Sir Samuel Hall.

The "Industrial Supplement" of "Truth" for July 31 consists of a description of the origin and growth of the business of Boots, Ltd. There are several illustrations of the departments of the manufacturing branch and one showing the shop in Goosegate, Nottingham, where Sir Jesse Boot started in 1874.

An exhibition of appliances, fittings, materials, and products relating to sanatoria, tuberculosis dispensaries, and the treatment of tuberculosis is to be opened on August 26 at the offices of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, 1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C. It is intended primarily for medical officers of health and tuberculosis officers.

The lady health-visitors under the Wandsworth Borough Council report that in their talks with mothers they have specially pointed out to them the dangers arising from the use of "comforters" or "dummies." They are glad to find that a great many mothers are aware of these dangers, and are not giving the child a dummy teat. In many instances, however, the dummy is looked upon as the universal pacific or as the medium by which the baby takes its medicine.

The Rhondda Valley Divisional Council of the National Federation of Hairdressers (covering an area of some fifteen to twenty miles) last week considered the question of the sale by chemists of toilet articles, to which practice many hairdressers take exception. Ultimately it was agreed to send a resolution for consideration at the next conference of the National Federation of Hairdressers, directing attention "to the way in which wholesale firms supply chemists and others with articles of trade utility and for sale, to the prejudice and detriment of the hairdressing trade in general."

International Congress of Chemistry.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that at the sessions of the International Congress of Chemistry, which is to begin in New York on September 4, a migraphaphone will be used, the words of every speaker being thus recorded on a cylinder. In a newspaper published daily in four languages the proceedings of the Convention will be reported from day to day. At a banquet to be held in New York the speakers will make no effort to address the delegates. Each of the small tables will be equipped with an enlarged telephone receiver connected with a microphone at the speaker's table, thus doing away with the necessity of loud talking.

Poison-licences.

The Canterbury City Council has renewed for a year the licence held by Mr. G. H. Teal.

Licences have just been granted by the Sanitary Committee of the Manchester Corporation to Frank Dicks and James Thomson, of Messrs. Frank Dicks & Co., 110 Deansgate, Manchester.

Analysts' Affairs.

Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, medical officer of health for Deptford, states in his annual report that no samples of drugs were submitted for analysis.

In the Borough of Lewisham during last quarter one sample of arrowroot and three samples of cream of tartar were analysed and found to be genuine.

Samples of camphorated oil, olive oil, arrowroot, ginger, pills, and tartaric acid taken by the Staffordshire analyst last quarter were certified to be genuine.

At Rochdale last quarter, samples of olive oil, camphorated oil, and sweet nitre, taken for analysis, were certified to conform with the requirements of the B.P.

The Manchester public analyst, in his quarterly report, stated that he examined 744 samples, of which twelve were found to be adulterated. The drugs or chemicals examined were all genuine.

The only drug reported against in the quarterly report of the public analyst for Berks was Gregory's powder, a sample of which, taken informally, was compounded with carbonate of magnesia instead of calcined magnesia.

The public analyst for the Borough of Wandsworth reports having, during the past quarter, examined the following informal samples: Tartaric acid (2), cream of tartar (2), Friar's balsam (2), glycerin (2), saffron (2), and olive oil (6). All proved to be genuine.

Dr. P. Caldwell Smith, M.A., medical officer of health for Wandsworth, in his annual report states that during last year ten samples of drugs were submitted, the following being certified as pure: Linseed oil (crushed) (1), cod-liver oil (1), eucalyptus oil (1), iron pills (Blaud) (1), prescriptions (2), liquorice-powder (1), and orange-quinine wine (1). Of two samples of Gregory's powder, one was certified to contain magnesium carbonate, but no action was taken, as the adulteration is not a serious one.

Contracts.

Bridlington Town Council.—Mrs. Gatenby appointed chemist and druggist to the sanatorium.

Stockport Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. M. Mills, Stockport, disinfecting-powder, 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Birmingham Notes.

There is quite an epidemic of accidental-poisoning cases locally. Two were from the taking of liniment, and another, curiously enough, from oil of cloves.

Bank Holiday is normally an "off" day for all traders, not excluding pharmacy, but that Tuesday should be equally blank is surprising, seeing that the weather has been so ungenial, what with rain in abundance and actual frosts.

The imposing shop formerly occupied by Mr. Brassington as a high-class pharmacy is now empty. The names of the various successors of the above founder are still on the windows and blinds, and one particularly pathetic legend is "Chemist to the Queen." *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Many traders did not know that they could open their establishments on Wednesday last, and the British public did not know that they would not be shut, so that it was practically a *dies non* after 1.30 P.M., much to the disappointment of those assistants who had to be behind the counter.

A very interesting experiment to the advantage especially of the pharmacy students of Walsall Technical School is to be adopted during the coming session by Mr. Frank Thompson, F.I.C., the director. The two demonstrators are from the Birmingham City Analyst's Laboratory, Messrs. Elsdon, B.Sc., and Hawley, B.Sc., who are to divide the evening work between them, the former taking the inorganic chemistry section (practical) and the latter the organic chemistry section (practical).

Liverpool Notes.

Mr. W. G. Roberts, Ph.C., late with Mr. Harold Wyatt, Ph.C., Bootle, has taken over the business of Mr. A. J. Lett, 441 Smithdown Road, Liverpool. [Revised notice.]

A *C. & D.* correspondent writes : The chemists' windows in our city are very attractively dressed at this time of the year, to "catch the eye" of the American tourists and local holiday people. Sponges, washing-gloves, bathing-caps, shaving, hair, and nail brushes, combs, shaving and fancy soaps, Thermos flasks, sparklets, photographic goods, and other things that go to make a holiday enjoyable are displayed. The city chemists are making a bold bid for having the best-dressed chemists' windows of any city in the Empire. In a recent walk round I made a few notes of what I saw. Mr. J. Hy. Robinson, Exchange Station Pharmacy, has a tastefully arranged window of health salt. In the centre is a display of "My special saline," which looks well. Across the window one reads the legend, "Thirsty humanity relieved here," while the soda-fountain is kept busy supplying the public who respond to the invitation, in a side-window, to try "My special lemon phosphate." Mr. C. Inman, Dale Street, who recently purchased these premises from Messrs. Buddens, Ltd., has had put in new windows, in which the Holophane electric shades look well. In one window is a special display of a complexion "snow," and in another is a good show of sponges, washing-squares, and hat-cleaner. Mr. Hardy, St. John's Lane, exhibits health salt, hygeia salt, and effervescing salines, while his display of Thermos flasks for people going for picnics is attractive. Mr. J. Bain, The Quadrant, Lime Street, shows photographic goods (cameras, kodaks, films, etc.), and one window is devoted to soap, washing-gloves, sponges, etc. Mr. Jewell, London Road, whose window has recently undergone renovation, is making a speciality of "Marienbad" salt in 4½*d.* tins. Mr. Vincent Strawson, Moss Street, recommends his "Indian corn" silk for tender corns, which make themselves especially felt during the hot weather; and the figure of a man cutting his corns with a razor illustrates the difference between modern and antique methods. Mr. Peet, Adelphi Pharmacy, "The American Drug-store," shows everything that an American might find himself short of and unable to obtain except with difficulty in this country—*e.g.*, dental floss. Messrs. Symes, Bold Street, have a show of Pâte de Lichen jujubes, which are sent all over the world. Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd., at their retail establishments both at Bold Street and Lord Street, are making a special show of Sparklet bulbs and syphons, while their show of Refreshlets and Dridrinks is "sales-compelling." Mr. Lawrence, Great Charlotte Street, has a "cooling" display of glycerin-and-cucumber soap, the central figure being a large cucumber; green, the prevailing colour, is restful to the eye. Messrs. McGuffies, South Castle Street, show Thermos flasks, washing-gloves, and effervescing salts well arranged; while Messrs. R. & J. Herman, Parker Street, have a show of Carlsbad salt and a new perfume.

From Various Courts.

At Kingston on August 3, George W. Hughes (33), described as a chemist, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing three billiard-balls (*C. & D.*, August 3, index folio 182).

At Eccles (Lancs) on August 6, a Patricroft youth named Charles Morton was charged with breaking into three premises, including those of Mr. Wm. Scholes, chemist and druggist, of Church Street, Eccles, where he stole goods to the value of 33*s*. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

At Rotherham on August 1, Mr. John Birch, drug-store keeper, Frederick Street, Rotherham, was summoned for keeping open a refreshment-house during prohibited hours on July 13. It was intimated that Mr. Birch would not in future sell refreshments on his premises after 11 P.M., and the Bench dismissed the case on payment of the costs.

At the inquiry commenced at Islington on August 7 relative to the death of Florence M. J. Macdonald (25), deceased's husband stated that he understood his wife had accidentally swallowed some acid for corns, but her mother deposed that she thought that her daughter had accidentally drank from a smelling-salts bottle. The inquest was adjourned for an analysis to be made.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Councillor William McCarthy, Ph.C., Clontarf, has been appointed a representative of the Dublin Corporation on the Insurance Commission.

Mr. W. McMullan (Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co., chemists and druggists, Victoria Street, Belfast) has been elected a member of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce.

The Belfast Corporation on August 1 authorised the Town Clerk to renew the poison-licence held by Mr. Thomas B. Ritchie, 51 and 53 High Street, and gave that official a general authorisation to issue renewals of licences under the Act.

Mr. W. J. Jones, Ph.C. and optician, 82 Quay, Waterford, has published a new edition of his price-list. This contains, in addition to the list of proprietary articles and druggists' sundries, some useful notes on the eyesight. Mr. Jones also adapts artificial teeth and performs other dental operations.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Poison-licences.

The following are advertising their intention to apply for poison-licences : Walter Ballantyne & Son, The Stores, St. Boswells (for weed-killers); R. V. A. King, 51 Church Street, Berwick-on-Tweed ("to sell 'Puritas' sheep-dip, from a store at Newtown St. Boswells").

Edinburgh.

The higher price of methylated spirit seems to be having the effect of placing more of the trade in the chemist's hands. Licences will shortly expire for the current year, and apparently some of the smaller drysalters are not continuing selling the spirit after this month. A customer told a pharmacist the other day that an oilman stated that his stock of S.V.M. is exhausted, and as the licence is almost due he intended ordering no more at present.

British Dental Association.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the British Dental Association was opened on August 7 at Glasgow University. An interesting ceremony was the presentation of the new presidential badge to Mr. W. B. Paterson, senior dental surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the retiring President. The badge, which was presented by Mr. J. H. Badcock, on behalf of the Metropolitan branch, takes the form of a medallion of Sir John Tomes. Subsequently Mr. Rees Price (Glasgow) was inducted to the office of President. In his inaugural address he said nothing had better justified the existence of the Association than its persistent efforts to create a sound public opinion upon the vital matter of a preventive dental service for all elementary school-children. Mr. Walter Campbell (Dundee), who has been in practice in Scotland for sixty-eight years, was made an honorary member. Mr. W. A. Rhodes (Cambridge) was chosen as President-elect. Next year's meeting is to be held at Cambridge.

Cocaine in Java.—A meeting of coca-planters was recently held in Bandong to form an association with the object of establishing a factory for the extraction of cocaine from coca-leaves, subscriptions to the extent of fl.20,000 being promised. A committee was formed consisting of three members for West Java, one for Central Java, and three for East Java.

Matapalo Gum.—The newspaper "El Universal," of Caracas, states that a sample of rubber gum has been received at that office which, it is claimed, has been extracted from the matapalo-tree. This gum is stated to be of good quality, and was forwarded from La Union by the extractors, Anselmo Fernandez and Francisco J. Romero, of that place. The matapalo-tree grows spontaneously and abundantly in the region of the upper tributaries of the Orinoco.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

Analytical Services.—The Municipal Council of Paris having passed a resolution that the analytical services of the Municipal Laboratory should be placed at the disposal of the public in consideration of certain fees, the Prefect of Police on March 4, 1908, issued a decree approving this measure. The Central Association of Chemists and Analysts (*essayeurs*) of France disputed the legality of the decree, and appealed to the Conseil d'Etat, but this high judicial authority has just thrown out their petition and decided to uphold the prefectoral decree.

A Man of Many Parts.—The Secretaryship of the General Association of French Pharmacists, the editorship of the "Répertoire de Pharmacie," and a seat on the board of directors of the Pharmacie Centrale, etc., do not suffice to fill the active and useful life of M. Calixte Crinon. Attending one of the numerous school prize-distributions which are a feature of the end of July in Paris—it was at a flourishing commercial school—I found our old pharmaceutical friend on the platform, and learned that he is a member of the board of directors. He made a capital speech to the boys and their parents, insisting on the fact that the "struggle for life" should take the form of a struggle against our less worthy tendencies, a struggle upwards towards "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control."

Scientific Journalism.—Fifty years ago two leading French weekly reviews were founded. As in the nursery legends twins are distinguished by the colour of their baby ribbons, one of these interesting journalistic infants, the "Revue Scientifique," is better known as the "Revue Rose" from its cheerful pink cover, while the "Revue Bleue" (its literary sister) adopts the cerulean hue dear to "blue-stockings" and others. The twins' jubilee was celebrated by a banquet at the Hôtel Continental, at which the Government was represented by MM. Léon Bourgeois and M. Guist'hau, and several other senators and deputies were present. M. Charles Moureu, Professor of Chemical Pharmacy at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy (who succeeded Dr. Toulouse in 1907 as editor of the "Revue Scientifique"), made what was generally considered the speech of the evening.

Workmen's Pensions.—A pharmacist of Réquista has attained some little notoriety by inscribing himself on the optional list of insurance for workmen's pensions as a "small employer of labour." The local authorities declined to accept the inscription, and were duly summoned by the pharmacist, who gained the day, but lost it again on appeal. The law which introduced and governs workmen's pensions was passed only two years ago, and consequently various points have yet to be elucidated or defined by judicial decision, which explains the attitude of the pharmacist. The judgment which vetoed his claim is to the effect that small employers of labour who have the option of taking out insurances for workmen's pensions are intended to be persons in business on their own account, and doing manual labour or at least other occupations than those which characterise the liberal professions.

The French Association.—On August 1 the Forty-first Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences was opened at Nîmes, the President, M. Charles Lallemand, General Inspector of Mines, being in the chair. There was a large attendance, nearly five hundred scientists being present. The various sections of the Congress afterwards assembled in the spacious College of Nîmes. There are nineteen sections in all, and two sub-sections, which cover practically all the branches of sciences, from mathematics to history, geography, medicine, and pharmacological science. In the last-named section, Professor Moureu, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, gave the result of his recent researches concerning helium. He showed that this gas, which is generally supposed to be rare, is sometimes relatively abundant, being as much as 10 per cent. in certain natural evolutions of gas. The output is also sometimes considerable, amounting to 20 cubic metres per annum in certain sources, such as that at Santenay, in the Côte d'Or department. In the same section various papers were read by MM. Balvay, Jaboin, and Torande regarding the use of radium in therapeutics and the preparation of medicinal substances having radium as a basis. Professor Raphael Dubois read a paper giving particulars of experiments carried out by him on the culture of sponges at his laboratory at Tamaris-sur-Mer. Professor Bergonié, of Bordeaux, has aroused some interest by a paper which proves the curious question as to whether electricity can appease or satisfy hunger. The professor has concluded that electricity can supply, in a much better degree than chemistry, the needs of insufficient nutrition. The Congress was brought to a close at Nîmes on August 6, M. Armand Gautier being in the chair. It was decided to hold the Congress at Tunis next year, and Professor Emile Haug, of the Paris Sorbonne, was elected as the new President in place of M. Lallemand. At the closing meeting the creation of a new section of the French Association for Pharmacological Sciences was formally voted. One of the excursions of the association had a dramatic incident owing to a group of the members being attacked at Aigues-Mortes, Professor Desgrez, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, being slightly injured.

Pharmacy Inspection.—A thoughtful article on the vexatious prosecution of pharmacists and druggists under the new Adulteration Act, signed by M. Perrot, Professor of Materia Medica at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, appears in the "Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques." He remarks that when a product is seized in the course of inspection, and analysis proves there is real fraud (adulteration or insufficiency of active principles), the pharmacist is prosecuted under the 1905 Act, but the vexatious prosecutions are those made under the Law of Germinal. The product seized may be pure and genuine enough, but if not in conformity with the Codex, Section 32 is invoked. In fact, it frequently happens that a prosecution is commenced for infringement of the law of 1905; but the Court, finding after analysis that the charge of "adulteration" cannot be sustained, falls back on the Law of Germinal. It should be also carefully noted that the new adulteration law, in giving qualified inspectors the right of access and seizure, has revived the action of the older Pharmacy Act. It is self-evident that every practical retail pharmacist must stock quite a number of products "not in conformity with the Codex." M. Perrot enumerates the four important classes:

(1) New chemical products not yet inscribed in the National Pharmacopœia.
(2) Galenicals not inscribed.
(3) Sealed proprietary medicines.
(4) Products figuring in former editions of the Codex, of which the formula has been revised in the later editions.

These four classes give ample scope to the ingenuity of a magistrature which M. Perrot, as a law-abiding citizen, hesitates to criticise, but which does not in every case sufficiently distinguish between the letter and the spirit of the law. A recent decision of the Douai Tribunal (July 25, 1911) is especially remarkable in this connection, not only laying down that the pharmacist has the right to stock no product figuring in the 1908 Codex, but actually citing the text of the law to prove a decision obviously contrary to the legislators' intentions. After citing examples of the ridiculous effects of this decision, M. Perrot concludes that the pharmacist's right should be brought legally into line with the pharmacist's duty; and that, to put an end once for all to a class of prosecutions which are painful to a respectable profession and utterly unserviceable to the public health, a decree should be issued as to the interpretation of Section 32, worded somewhat as follows:

"Besides the drugs and medicaments figuring in the Codex, pharmacists may also, in view of the rapid execution of medical prescriptions, stock and sell all other drugs, chemicals, and preparations therefrom derived of which the integral formula figures on the containers."

Allusion to the annoyance to which wholesale druggists have been subjected by vexatious prosecutions since the Adulteration Act passed has already appeared in our columns. Some of them have abandoned the unequal struggle, and have issued a notice that henceforward they will only deal in pharmacopœial preparations.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

Legislation is promised in Bills to amend the Trade Marks Act, the Customs Act, and the Designs Act, and Bills relating to bankruptcy, banking, and copyright are to be introduced.

Customs Decisions.—Edible colza (rape-seed) oil, when intended for church use as a burning-oil, may be denaturated by adding to each 100 gals. not less than 5 gals. of approved blown rape-seed oil and 10 oz. of birch-tar oil.

New South Wales.

Colour Music.—Mr. A. Hector, manager of the Sydney branch of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has devised a scheme of co-ordinating colour and music. An inquiry into this subject was suggested to Mr. Hector, it is stated, as the result of his studies of spectrum analysis and kindred branches of research in his business as a chemist, and while seeking to arrive at a system of co-ordination of the sciences in which he was particularly interested, he hit upon the new field thus opened up to him. Practically for fourteen or fifteen years he has continued these investigations, and at last his experiments have reached the stage at which he claims that they have been entirely successful. With the assistance of an electrician, he has fitted to an ordinary organ an electrical attachment, whereby on touching a note a coloured light is flashed forth. This produces some surprisingly beautiful results in the massing of colours as the music is played. Mr. Hector further explained to a newspaper representative that while he was investigating the harmonies of sound and colour he found that there were seven secondary colours as expressed by the spectrum—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet—and that these in a measure coincided with the harmonies of music in the seven different notes—a b c d e f g.

Pharmacy Board.—At the meeting on June 21 at Sydney there were present Messrs. C. J. Carroll (President), H. S. Brothwood, W. Short, T. S. Loney, A. W. Wadsworth, and L. P. Williams. The Pharmacy Board, Tasmania, wrote with regard to the fee of twelve guineas proposed to be charged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for registering Australian pharmacists under the reciprocal agreement. The letter stated that as it is not likely that Great Britain will reduce the fee, it would be advisable for the Australian societies to raise their fee so as to bring it into line with that charged by Great Britain. Mr. Carroll said that the fee of twelve guineas in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had been inserted in that Society's by-laws, and could not be altered. Under the Pharmacy Act, the Board could not raise the fee. Mr. Loney differed in regard to the inability of the Board to raise the registration-fee. He thought the present registration-fee referred to those registered by examination, and not to the men proposed to be registered under the reciprocal agreement. It was unfair that the local man should have to pay heavy expenses in preparing for the examination, while others could come from Great Britain and be registered for a small fee. Mr. Short thought the only way the Board's fee could be altered was by Act of Parliament. The same fee should be charged by all parties concerned in the reciprocal agreement. Mr. Carroll suggested that as Mr. Brothwood was leaving for England shortly, he be requested to confer with the Home authorities to see if they would bring their fee into line with those charged in Australia. Mr. Brothwood said he could not see why Australians should have to pay a higher registration-fee when they went to England than English chemists have to pay here. The Registrar pointed out that the Board has power to fix the amount charged for the necessary statutory declaration. Mr. Loney moved that the Crown Solicitor be written to and asked whether the Board has power to alter the regulations, particularly in regard to the question of the fee for the statutory declaration.—Among the persons registered by the Board was Mr. Frederick John Ellis, Sydney (chemist and druggist, Great Britain).—In regard to the question of reciprocity with New Zealand, a letter from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand was considered. It was proposed that reciprocity be granted on the whole Register basis prior to March 31, and thereafter on an examination basis. Mr. Loney pointed out that under the New Zealand Act there was no Preliminary examination and no curriculum. Further, New Zealand proposed to agree to reciprocity with all the Boards except Victoria, and the proposed conditions were different in several cases. It was decided to postpone the question so as to communicate with the other States and endeavour to bring about a uniform agreement.

New Zealand.

S.V.M. as a Beverage.—The demand for methylated spirit as a beverage is stated to be on the increase in Christchurch, and chemists are taking steps to prevent the sale of the spirit on Sunday for any but legitimate uses.

Victoria.

Wages Board.—Mr. Albert Andrews, President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, informs "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" that the petition for the Wages Board in Victoria has been lodged with the Shops and Factories Department, but that the Minister for Labour would not consider this and other petitions that have been lodged until Parliament met in July.

Damages Against a Chemist.—Mr. Gough, of Echuca, has been ordered to pay 200*l.* damages for injury to a customer. He was stated to have given the man corrosive poison in place of a headache-powder. As it is considered that the verdict is against the weight of evidence an appeal is being lodged, and a subscription-list has been opened to obtain the necessary funds. At a meeting in Melbourne on June 18, 100*l.* was promised from chemists who were present.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sale of Saccharin.—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular in which it is stated that there appears to exist a misconception of the position of the Department as to the use of saccharin in foods as announced in Food Inspection Decision No. 142. That decision prohibits the use of saccharin in foods. The law defines the term "drug," and it is considered that saccharin has its proper place in products coming within this definition. It is recognised that certain specific products generally classified as foods, and sweetened with saccharin, may be required for the mitigation or cure of disease. It is not intended to prohibit the manufacture or sale of such products, provided they are labelled so as to show their true purpose and the presence of saccharin is plainly declared upon the principal label. This must not be interpreted to mean that the use of saccharin in foods prepared for ordinary consumption is permissible even if declared on the label.

Bulgarian Pharmacy School.—Owing to the absence of facilities for studying pharmacy, Bulgarian pharmacists are at present compelled to go abroad in order to complete their scientific training, and for this reason they are obliged to study for a couple of years at some foreign university, either in Austria, Germany, or Switzerland, where they also pass the prescribed State examination which is recognised in Bulgaria as qualifying for ownership. To remedy this defect, the Government now proposes to establish a School of Pharmacy, which is to be attached to the National University in Sofia. The proposal, however, meets with considerable opposition among Bulgarian pharmacists, who point out that the absence of properly trained professors will seriously imperil the usefulness of the new institution. Some even regard the compulsory attendance at a foreign university in the light of a benefit to the profession at large, and point out that as the pharmacists of the country are compelled to do business with Austrian or German firms, which supply the drugs and chemicals in the absence of a national industry, the knowledge of German acquired at a foreign university is a distinct advantage from a business aspect.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

Personal.—The following representatives were in Cape Town when the mail left : Mr. F. G. Lewis (S. Maw, Son & Sons), Mr. W. E. Rogers (Fassett & Johnson), Mr. M. Elgar (Johnson & Johnson and F. Stearns & Co.), and Mr. Geo. H. Taylor (W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.). The following representatives are due in South Africa : Mr. W. R. Murray (F. Stearns & Co.), from Egypt *en route* to the Far East ; Mr. E. Cantrell (Johnson & Johnson's foreign force), from Shanghai *en route* for Paris.—Mr. J. W. Ware, formerly with Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., and now on the staff of Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, leaves South Africa in the P. & O. s.s. *Ballarat*, which vessel is due in London about August 14. Letters may be addressed care of the *C. & D.*

Orange Free State.

O.F.S. Medical and Pharmacy Council.—The usual monthly meeting was held on July 12. There were present Dr. Ward (the President), Drs. Bidwell, de Kock, Johnson, and Tomory, Mr. Whiteside (dental member), and Messrs. Fowlie, Hewitt, and Westlake (pharmaceutical members). An interesting discussion took place on the question whether a registered medical practitioner might be a candidate for the Chemists and Druggists' examination. A Dr. Leigh had applied, and had forwarded in support of his application a certificate signed by a J.P. to the effect that he had practised as a general and dispensing practitioner for over three years. The regulations require a certificate to the effect that the candidate has been practically engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medicines or medical prescriptions under a chemist and druggist or medical practitioner. The question was whether the certificate submitted satisfied the requirements of the regulation. It was eventually resolved that the applicant was entitled to sit for the examination. The Secretary was instructed, however, to invite his attention to a ruling of the Attorney-General that a registered medical practitioner is not entitled to registration as a chemist and druggist. It would, of course, be open to him to have his name taken off the register of medical practitioners before applying for registration as a chemist and druggist if successful in passing the examination.—The examiners for the Chemists and Druggists' examination were appointed as follows : *Pharmacy, etc.*, Messrs. Fowlie and Hewitt ; *Prescriptions*, the President and Dr. de Kock ; *Chemistry and Physics*, Professors Rindl and Rudge ; *Botany*, Professor Potts.—A communication from the Cape Medical Council forwarding a letter from the Secretary for the Interior, stating that it was inadvisable in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior to publish the resolutions passed by the Inter-Colonial Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference of 1910, was read. The Council unanimously resolved, on the motion of the President, that the Cape Council be requested to impress on the Government the necessity of having the resolutions published synchronously with the Government Bill, so that the members of the Medical Councils and Pharmacy Boards might be in a position to compare the two.—The registration of David Rose Hadden (chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1904) as a chemist and druggist was confirmed.

Transvaal.

Business Change.—Mr. H. M. Hetherington, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. G. A. C. Broom at Bree Street, Johannesburg.

At the Johannesburg Court two chemists, Samuel Caplan and Edward O'Brien, were charged with selling to a native detective three indecent photographs, these being on the back of a package containing a certain class of article. The case was to be heard on July 18.

Golf.—On July 11 the chemists' golf team were entertained by the Turffontein Golf Club, and a match of eight aside was played, which resulted in an easy win for the home club. The team comprised Messrs. W. Easterbrook, J. Main, C. Gerrish, W. J. Smith, C. Mills, J. Sanderson, H. H. Burrowes, and H. Ross.

Personal.—Mr. Chas. Keir, of Johannesburg, has left the Rand on holiday, and will visit Victoria Falls and other places of interest in Rhodesia.—Mr. E. G. Nichols, representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, has left Johannesburg for an extensive tour of Rhodesia.—Mr. G. A. C. Broom, chemist, Johannesburg, was married to Miss J. E. Douglas at St. Mary's Church, Johannesburg, on July 2. Mr. R. A. King officiated as best man. A large gathering of friends, among whom were several chemists, met at Park Station to see the couple off to Durban, *en route* for England.

Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal—A general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal was held at the Grand National Hotel, Johannesburg, on July 11. Mr. Easterbrook presided, and among others present were Messrs. E. L. Ralling (Vice-President), C. Keir, A. Purnell, A. Rennie, J. Christie, F. Ingram, A. Macdonald, E. J. Adcock, J. Main, Sanderson, Wheildon, Karnovsky, Drummond, Hetherington, Keating, Carnegie, Stobo, Marshall, Veitch, and W. H. Cross (Hon. Secretary). Messrs. J. Main and H. M. Hetherington were elected examiners of the society's accounts for the past year. The following nominations for committee (year 1912-1913) were received, and eleven of these will be appointed at the annual general meeting : Messrs. E. J. Adcock, J. Christie, W. Easterbrook, B. Owen Jones, W. T. Keating, C. Keir, A. Macdonald, W. B. Marshall, A. Purnell, E. L. Ralling, A. Rennie, H. Wheildon, D. Whyte, and J. A. Williamson. Mr. W. H. Cross was again elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. A. Rowland & Sons, 67 Hatton Garden, London, E.C., state that the minimum retail prices referred to in their recent announcement have been cancelled.

Thermogene Wadding.—The Thermogene Co., Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, announce in their advertisement in this issue that they have planned an important advertising scheme for the autumn and winter seasons. Inquiry should be made by chemists regarding the bonus scheme.

Shopfittings.—The whole of the fittings for Messrs. Milburns, Ltd., Whitefriargate, Hull, were designed, manufactured, and fitted complete by Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, London, E.C. The company also have in hand the complete fittings for the new pharmacies of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., in Henry Street, Dublin, and Mr. Denis J. Nugent, Rathfarnham Road, Terenure, Dublin.

Streptococcus Vaccine.—The development of medical treatment in the direction of the employment of bacterial vaccines is well shown in the case of the "Wellcome" brand streptococcus vaccine, dental, a specimen of which has been sent. This vaccine is employed with considerable success in the treatment of pyorrhœa alveolaris. In this dental trouble it has been found that the predominant organisms are streptococci, and the vaccine to which we refer contains several strains obtained from cases of pyorrhœa and septic conditions of the teeth and gums. It is supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., in sealed phials of 1 c.c., in two dilutions containing respectively ten million and fifty million organisms. The dose of the vaccine is five million organisms, gradually increased to fifty millions, and it may be given at intervals of seven to ten days.

Macassar Cassia Fistula.—During 1911 about 1,000 tons were shipped on through bill of lading from the Macassar coast, mostly to Marseilles and Hamburg ; prices were fairly good.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Motson, Henry, The Avenue, Arksey, near Doncaster, Chemist and Optician.—Trustee: A. H. Brock, Scot Lane, Doncaster, I.A. Dated, July 30; filed, August 2. Liabilities unsecured, 444*l.*; estimated net assets, 271*l.* The creditors include Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, 46*l.*; and Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, 24*l.*

Guy, Frederick, trading as Glaisyer & Kemp, 11 and 12 North Street, Brighton, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: G. M. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., C.A. Dated, July 25; filed, August 1. Liabilities unsecured, 4,053*l.*; estimated net assets, 2,332*l.* Assignment upon trust, etc., with a view to payment of a composition of 10*s.* in the pound at such times as the committee shall determine.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re T. Howard Lloyd & Co.—The first meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of the Leicestershire Trade Protection Society on August 12 at 3 P.M. Proofs must be lodged before August 10 at noon. The public examination is fixed for September 13.

Re William Rees, 786 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester, late 115 Cannock Road, Park Village, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, late Brynaman, Carmarthenshire, Chemist's Assistant.—The following are among creditors of this failure (*C. & D.*, July 27, p. 110): Camwal, Ltd., Bristol, 15*l.*; W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead, 15*l.*; Liebig Extract Meat Wine Co., Ltd., Huddersfield, 21*l.*

Re Walter Sidebottom, 100 Abbey Street, Accrington, formerly 217 Whalley Road, Clayton-le-Moors, Chemist and Druggist.—At the Blackburn County Court on August 2, debtor was interrogated regarding an amended deficiency account supplied by him to the Court. He said that his net loss during the last twelve months was over 200*l.*, though the balance-sheet for the two previous years showed he was making a little money. There had been a depreciation on stock of 195*l.* and on fixtures of 100*l.* He took over his Abbey Street shop from Mr. Neild in 1909, and for the first two years it paid him. The Official Receiver said no doubt debtor had done his best to present a true deficiency, and the Registrar congratulated debtor on keeping proper books of account. Debtor said the loss of 221*l.* for the year 1911-12 was at Clayton-le-Moors, where sales fell considerably. Further questioned, debtor said he had not known he could not pay his debts in full for more than six months, and he had continued trading in the hope of pulling round. He had been in the trade for over eighteen years, and had had considerable experience as manager. The Registrar said he thought the mistake had been in running two shops. If he had confined his attention to the one he would probably not have been in that court. The examination was adjourned until September.

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

Isaac, H. O., and Isaac, H. K., 120 White Ladies Road, Clifton, chemists.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Receiving Order.

Jennings, C. E., Atlantic Terrace East, South Road, Weston-super-Mare, doctor of medicine.

Adjudication.

Redford, W. K., Oldham Road, Miles Platting, keeper of a drug-store.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O.. Registered Office.

British Sulphur Co., Ltd.—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 60,000 cumulative participating preference shares of 1*l.* each and 800,000 ordinary shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on a business not particularly described, except in the title, and to adopt an agreement with W. A. Hall. R.O., Queen's House, 8 Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Vos Kessler & Joensson, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (4,250 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of dealers in crude, medical, and technical drugs, essential and animal oils and products, chemists and druggists, etc. The first subscribers are A. C. C. Joensson, 91-93 Bishopsgate, London, E.C., wholesale druggist, and H. C. Merrew, 41 Finsbury Square, E.C., C.A. R.O., 91-93 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Yeast Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To deal with yeast and other by-products of breweries, distilleries, and maltings, with a view to the manufacture of drugs, patent medicines, vinegar, chemicals, foodstuffs, cattle-food, artificial manures, fertilisers, and other products, etc. The first subscribers are R. H. Lewis, 6 Langton Terrace, Vassall Road, North Brixton, S.W., clerk, and G. F. Thomas, 28 Hereford Street, Bethnal Green, E., clerk. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. R.O., 13 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Zenobia, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,500 founders'). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, perfumery, perfumed articles, products, materials and appliances, soaps, glycerin, and medicinal, toilet, and other preparations, chemists and druggists, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by W. F. Charles, Loughborough. The first subscribers are W. F. Charles, Fearon House, Loughborough, manufacturing perfumer, and Mrs. J. D. Charles, Fearon House, Loughborough. W. F. Charles is permanent governing director, subject to holding 5,000*l.* shares or stock, with 1,500*l.* per annum as remuneration.

Petol (1912), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (30,000 cumulative and participating). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of by-products of peat, and patent medicines, oil-extractors by crushing, chemical, or other process, oil manufacturers and refiners, soap-boilers, manufacturers of disinfectants, artificial manure, sheep-dips, and sheep and cattle washers, manufacturing chemists, etc.; to acquire the business carried on by Petol, Ltd., together with land, buildings, stock, and other properties used in connection therewith, together with the secret processes, formulæ, and other rights and privileges relating to the said business, and to adopt agreements (1) with the said company, (2) with the Eastern Syndicate, Ltd., and (3) with B. Boothby. The first subscribers are J. T. Sweet, Rockville, Truro Road, Wood Green, N., managing clerk, and C. P. Harradine, Pepsal End, near Harpenden, Herts, accountant.

Company News.

Kirks Drug-stores, Ltd.—W. Blakey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 17 (notice filed July 30).

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.—The directors have declared an interim dividend, free from income-tax, of 15*s.* per share for the half-year ended June 30, 1912.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Headland & Co. (1912), Ltd.—Particulars of 1,250*l.* debentures, created July 12, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Van Essen, James & Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated July 8 to secure 600*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital. Holder: J. Van Essen, 178 Adelaide Road, Ladywell, London, S.E.

Viking Rennet Co., Ltd.—Land Registry charge and mortgage on 19 Clapton Square, London, N., to secure 500*l.* Holder: F. Newcombe, The Modern School, East Grinstead.

Chinese Camphor.—Production in the Hankow district of China is still small, but it is increasing gradually, and if the syndicate holding the monopoly continue in their endeavour to produce first-class material only, their production should find a ready sale at good prices.—*British Consul at Hankow.*

More Conference Photographs.

Some of the Smiles
at the Garden-party at Willowbrae House on July 30.

At the Market Cross, Melrose.
Sir Edward Evans is in the centre, with Mr. Ewing on his right and Mr. Aitken on the left.

Snapshot at Dryburgh Abbey,
taken while one of the guides is explaining the features of this interesting ruin.

Motor Starting for Abbotsford.
Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Dey of the Local Committee are readily recognisable.

At Holyrood Palace.
Mr G. Victor Wright explaining the points of interest to the ladies.

Group of Conference Visitors
outside Andrew Carnegie's birthplace at Dunfermline.

The above photographs are by Mr. J. Cleworth, pharmacist-photographer, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, who is prepared to supply mounted copies of these or any others which have been reproduced in "The Chemist and Druggist" at 1s. each, post free.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRACTICE SECTION.

We referred briefly last week to the meeting of the Practice Section, held in the East Reading Room of the University Union on Tuesday afternoon, July 30. Mr. Edmund White, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided.

The first paper was on

The Relations of Physician, Pharmacist, and Patient.

By J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C.

Among all nations, as civilisation advances, the evolution of medical science and practice results in differentiation and the complete separation of the functions of the prescriber and the dispenser. The prescriber has acquired that special skill and knowledge which qualifies him to help the patient in a difficulty that transcends his own ability and is of urgent and vital import. Having diagnosed the malady the prescriber writes a prescription and directs the patient to have it dispensed. The prescriber may reasonably satisfy himself that the patient knows where he can have the medicine supplied. Having ascertained this he does no more. May a prescriber suggest the name of a dispenser or object to any dispenser mentioned by the patient? Within limits he may, but this is a right that must be exercised with great caution and sound judgment. May a prescriber criticise the work of the dispenser or scrutinise the medicine supplied? Certainly he may, but again within limits and with due regard to that honourable confidence and professional etiquette by which all such actions should be governed. If anything is wrong the prescriber should see the dispenser and refrain from any observations to the patient. Some years ago a case occurred in the Scottish Courts which raised an important question as to the legal relationship between a prescriber and a dispenser who dispenses a prescription at the request of the patient and not at the request of the prescriber. The latter used very strong language, suggesting a criminal charge against the dispenser for alleged wrong dispensing of a prescription given by him to a patient and taken by the patient to the dispenser. The dispenser claimed damages for slander. In the Court of First Instance the Judge favoured the view that the dispenser was subordinate to the prescriber, and being somewhat in the relationship of a servant to his master the prescriber was entitled to say to the dispenser pretty much what he liked. The case was carried to the Appeal Court, and the Appeal Court unanimously sustained the view that there is no relationship of contract between the prescriber and the dispenser, and that no privilege similar to that of master and servant can be claimed. The only ground of privilege recognised was that as prescriber he had, as already indicated, a certain right and duty to see that his patient obtained the proper medicine.

Ownership of Prescription.

There has been much controversy as to who is the owner of a prescription given to a patient. Some medical practitioners arrange that all prescriptions shall be retained by the dispenser and returned to the prescriber. The general practice in the United Kingdom is to give the prescription to the patient, leaving him free to do with it as he pleases. This suggests that the prescription is the property of the patient, and in such circumstances that is probably the correct legal position. It is one, however, not free from objection. Two evils at least arise out of it. The prescription is handed to one friend and another who is supposed to be suffering from the same illness. This is unfair to the prescriber. The patient may also go on having the medicine repeated indefinitely and without any reference to the prescriber. This also is not only an injustice to the prescriber, but has frequently most disastrous and lamentable consequences for the patient. That there is something unsatisfactory in this relationship will be readily admitted. At present, however, no regulations exist by which mischief can be prevented. The dispenser is not entitled to refuse to dispense a prescription brought to him in ordinary course nor to decline to repeat a medicine when asked for.

It is a very common practice for patients or their friends to question the dispenser as to the malady for which the medicine is prescribed, or as to what the prescriber's intentions are, or what the medicine suggests the patient is suffering from. To all such inquiries the dispenser is bound in honour to the prescriber to refuse politely but firmly to give any reply or to express any opinion. All knowledge as to the prescriber, the patient, and the prescription which comes to the dispenser in his professional capacity must be treated as if he had received it under the seal of the confessional. It has been alleged that unprincipled dispensers make use of prescriptions by recommending them to persons applying to them who seem to be suffering from the same illness. This is an improper practice which cannot be too strongly condemned. Every prescriber is entitled to feel assured that his professional skill and knowledge shall not thus be exploited.

Giving Copies of Prescriptions.

Should the dispenser supply to a patient a copy of the prescriber's prescription? As a general rule this is an undesirable practice and to be avoided if possible. If the patient has lost the prescription and the doctor can be applied to, it is well to refer the patient to him. If this is impracticable and the patient is going elsewhere and may wish the medicine dispensed where he is going, a dispenser may reasonably give a copy. There is a common practice for patients who have benefited by a medicine prescribed to recommend it to their friends who are assumed to be suffering from the same malady. Not infrequently the dispenser in such case is asked to furnish a copy which can be given or sent to the friend in question. Copies should certainly be refused in all such cases. The patient, so far as the dispensing of the medicine is concerned, puts himself implicitly into the hands of the dispenser, and a similar relationship subsists between the dispenser and the prescriber. This is a sacred obligation of high responsibility. There is a duty upon the dispenser to make sure that the prescription is correct and that he clearly knows the intention of the prescriber. Many points arise in this connection. Only two can be dealt with now. The ingredients may be incompatible either chemically or therapeutically, or both. This difficulty calls for the exercise of a knowledge of many conditions, including chemistry and therapeutics. The prescription may include a dangerous dose or a wrong direction. No sign of any such difficulty must be given to the patient on any consideration. The true relationship and the dictates of professional etiquette demand that the dispenser shall communicate with the prescriber and be advised by him. Sometimes common sense may suggest a slight necessary deviation from the exact terms of the prescription without previous reference to the prescriber. But any such unimportant deviation should at once be reported to the prescriber.

It is an obligation of honour on the part of the dispenser that he shall supply the article prescribed, and that of the highest quality, purity, and potency that can be procured. This obligation is all the more imperative by reason of the fact that the patient who puts confidence in his skill and knowledge, and even the prescriber whose success depends upon his fidelity, may have no means of testing whether he has acted up to this elementary standard of professional honesty. It may be observed in passing that a prime object of this Conference is to maintain uncompromisingly the principle of purity in medicine. If, therefore, the dispenser be a member of this Conference, this is an obligation of honour he owes to it. It may be a question whether the Conference should exercise the disciplinary

Galoshiels.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference at Melrose Abbey, August 1.

Photo. John Banks].

power over its members which this article in the constitution unquestionably implies. Possibly the fact of membership of the Conference is itself a guarantee of professional rectitude. This suggests the further observation that a body like the Pharmaceutical Society, though possessed of statutory authority and called upon to administer legislative regulations in the public interest, possesses only inadequate disciplinary control over its own members and, at least in relation to most points arising in this discussion, no disciplinary control over those engaged in the practice of pharmacy analogous to that possessed by the General Medical Council over those engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

There are circumstances, of course, where it is impracticable to supply the precise preparation ordered, and a very close approximation is possible. To substitute the latter may sometimes be justifiable, but nothing less than imperative necessity will make it so, and any such substitution should invariably be explained to the prescriber, unless, as is very desirable, he has first been consulted and approves. No mere financial consideration should influence the action of the dispenser in such a case.

Such are some of the relations that arise between prescriber, dispenser, and patient in the dispensing of a prescription. The key that unlocks every difficulty and satisfactorily solves every problem is the studious observance by all the parties of the golden rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Discussion.

The Chairman said it seemed that a great deal of comment was not necessary, because everybody would agree with the principles in the cases described by Mr. Hill. But the experience of pharmacists throughout the country is not uniform, and the information which members would be able to give would be useful to the general body of pharmacists.

Dr. Boyd agreed with all that had been said. So far as his twenty years' experience in Edinburgh had been, his relations with pharmacists had always been exceedingly pleasant, and he acknowledged the loyal co-operation he had always received from chemists.

Dr. Alex. Minto Macdonald said that tact would solve many of the difficulties which arise, especially if the doctor and the druggist would co-operate; both are liable to error. Although the doctor and pharmacist are independent, and not in a position of master and servant, they are interdependent and must help each other as far as possible. With regard to the difficult question of supplying a copy of a prescription, one does not wish to disoblige a customer, and one may not feel justified in handing the copy to a patient's friend. It has been suggested that for prescriptions for drugs producing sleep it might help the dispenser if the prescriber would indicate how long the prescription is to be continued.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour thought the designation "Dispenser" a most apposite one. It is a restricted one with regard to the term "prescription," and not so wide as the title "Pharmacist." All agreed in condemnation of the code system. That practice is on the decline, although it prevails in remoter places. It is quite improper for a dispenser to criticise a prescription to the patient, although confidentially one dispenser might discuss a prescription with another dispenser, just as two physicians might discuss a dispenser's work. With regard to the ownership of a prescription, that is a legal as well as a moral question. The regulations under the National Insurance Act are not likely to contemplate the right of ownership in a prescription, as that would be retained by the dispenser. He would like to see disciplinary powers enforced, but the question is one of great difficulty.

Mr. H. Wippell Gadd had come to the conclusion that there is a contract between physician and patient; the latter pays a fee and, among other things, receives a prescription. Except for the difficulty of enforcing it, he did not see it would be a difficult matter to make it a condition of that contract that the prescription is not to be repeated more than a certain number of times or used for a certain person. He understood Mr. Hill to say that a dispenser could not refuse to dispense a prescription, but he did not think there are any grounds for that. The best way to settle the legal question is to have a code of etiquette, and physician and pharmacist to respect each other's confidence.

Mr. T. Stephenson said he felt very strongly that on no account should the pharmacist ever converse with a patient on the ingredients of a prescription. The chemist should avoid questions on that matter.

Mr. G. Weddell thought that if every chemist, assistant, student of medicine, and medical man would read Mr. Hill's paper it would bring about a better feeling and more cordial relations between the two parties. The greatest possible publicity should be given to the paper.

Mr. A. Goldthorpe asked what should be the attitude of the pharmacist if asked to name a physician or surgeon. A customer of a friend of his had been attended by a medical man, and did not seem to be getting on as well as he expected. Asked by the customer to name another medical man, his friend did so. The incident came to the ears of the first medical man, who during the ten years he lived withdrew his custom and advised his patients never to go to that particular chemist.

Mr. E. F. Harrison suggested that the meeting refer this matter to the Executive, with a request that a joint meeting with the British Medical Association should take place.

Mr. Edmund Jones alluded to a case in which a medical practitioner had retained and dispensed the prescription of a consultant, and had not therefore allowed the patient free choice of pharmacist.

Dr. C. Symes thought that tact and common-sense would get over half the difficulties which arise. He always distinguished between the prescription of the family doctor and that of the consultant. In the latter case he always recognised that the prescription belonged to the patient, and he felt some hesitancy in dispensing it for friends.

Mr. W. R. Blain said that in his town all the medical men did their own dispensing.

Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock alluded to the paper as an epitome of the maxims which should govern their calling.

Mr. E. Saville Peck said it is obvious that the general consensus of opinion endorses the principles laid down by Mr. Hill, and it is also obvious that these ideals are by no means universally carried out.

Mr. Coats thought the term Pharmacist or Chemist preferable to that of Dispenser.

Dr. Porter hoped this meeting might be the forerunner of others between the chemists and the medical profession.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, in reply, said he was delighted at the unanimity of the meeting in accepting the views. With regard to the point alluded to by Mr. Gadd, in the ordinary way the pharmacist has no right to refuse to dispense a prescription, but there may be something out of the ordinary which would be sufficient justification for refusing. In the case referred to by Mr. Goldthorpe, he thought the chemist was distinctly wrong. The patient had expressed judgment on the medical attendant, and the chemist by making the suggestion had concurred in that judgment. The proper course would have been for the chemist to have suggested to the patient that if he were not satisfied with the treatment he had only to mention that to the medical man, whose duty it was to suggest a consultation.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hill for his paper.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, then took the chair, and called upon Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., to open a discussion on

The Training of Apprentices.

Mr. Peck said it is a coincidence that forty-one years ago this subject was brought before the Conference by Mr. S. R. Atkin, which met in Edinburgh. Mr. Peck mentioned that to aid him in arriving at the opinion of pharmacists he had sent a series of questions to representative pharmacists in the United Kingdom, the replies to which guided him in preparing his paper. The subject was discussed under several headings:

The Supply of Apprentices.—He agreed that the supply is quite unequal to the demand, even of those pharmacists who are willing to devote considerable attention to the training of their apprentices. The reasons are the comparatively long hours—the so-called shop and counter drudgery resulting in a depreciation in social status—the monotony of the machine-like distribution of patents and packed proprietaries to the general public, the inadequacy of the eventual remuneration for the responsibility of much of the work, and the difficulty and expense of attaining under present conditions a sufficient knowledge to pass the qualifying examination. The remedy lies largely in the direction of shorter hours of labour, reasonable time for recreation, more interesting work in the pharmacy in the definite manufacture of medicinal substances from

crude drugs, and the opportunity freely given of attendance at classes of instruction in the subjects required for the qualifying examination.

The Class from which Apprentices are drawn, and Standard of Education attained before Apprenticeship.—A small proportion come from public grammar schools. The majority of boys apprenticed to pharmacists carrying on private business are from secondary schools, while many of those with drug companies, some of whom offer special grants to smart lads, are from the superior errand-lad type. He hoped to see the day when the Pharmaceutical Society will have the power to insist upon registration (as having passed the Preliminary) before pupilage, or at least that there shall be a three-years' training in practical pharmacy between their registration and the entrance for the qualifying examination, and the Society having once placed him upon its roll of apprentices and students should supply him with details of the course of work to be undertaken for the different examinations and endeavour to retain his interest until the qualifying examination has been passed.

The Objects in giving Special Training to Apprentices.—These were stated to be :

1. To impart to the pupil a knowledge of the nature of the poisonous substances he will be called upon to handle, store, and sell.
2. To enable him to determine whether the substances he is handling are of the required standard and of the nature and substance of the article demanded.
3. To teach him the care, accuracy, and skill necessary for the translation and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and so enable him to make the required declaration on entering for the qualifying examination.
4. To impress upon him the confidential nature of many of the transactions, and so enable him to retain the confidence of the medical profession and the general public.

The course of training should consist of two parts going on concurrently, (*a*) in the pharmacy, (*b*) in the science schools. In the pharmacy, beyond the ordinary shop routine the apprentice should be allowed during his first year to make simple pharmacopœial preparations such as ointments and infusions and pills, masses from the crude drugs, and solutions from pure chemicals, thereby becoming familiar with the physical properties of the various substances in pharmacy. During his second year he should make many of the tinctures, distilled waters, syrups, suppositories, cachets, capsules, etc., and assist the qualified man at the dispensing counter with some of the simple mixtures, pills, and ointments, and so on; during the third year gradually increasing the difficulty of the practical pharmacy and dispensing until it will be found that a large proportion of the B.P. preparations have been made and all ordinary prescriptions can be dispensed. During this period of three years he should have been allowed to attend classes, if available, in chemistry, botany, and physics in science schools. The work done here should be applied as far as possible to the practical work in the pharmacy.

He suggested that notes be taken every day of all the more important operations performed and periodically attested by the pharmacist under whom the training takes place, and that this record should be presented at the qualifying examination and could be taken into consideration when awarding marks. When an apprentice has had a three-years' training, outlined as above, both in practical pharmacy and science, he should be ready to enter for an Intermediate examination during or immediately after apprenticeship.

Where Training can best be obtained.—The various opportunities were classified as being :

(1) The business where, although there may be some dispensing, there is no practical pharmacy; where all galenicals are purchased and many drugs and chemicals received from the manufacturers ready packed and bottled, and where the work mainly consists of distributing these and general sundries to the public.

(2) Those businesses found in many country districts where large quantities of crude drugs and chemicals are dealt with, and a lad taught their nature, the method of handling and making up these materials for sale, and general counter-work. But in many of these a prescription is a rarity and practical pharmacy a negligible quantity, and it could hardly be said that these give opportunities for the translation and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.

(3) This includes (*a*) the different teaching institutions, where men are taught practical pharmacy and dispensing, but not the general business training; (*b*) the hospital dispensary, where a sufficient number of hours daily or weekly is spent to enable the pupil to make the necessary declaration for entering for the qualifying examination; (*c*) the manufacturer's laboratory, where there is no dispensing, and no experience is gained as to the practical working of the poisons laws, nor the ethical relationships of the pharmacist to the medical profession and general public.

He maintained that a good all-round training can best be assured in a pharmacy where the principal is a pharmacist keeping open shop within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, where there is a fair amount of dispensing, and where it is a general rule to prepare ordinary galenicals. When the time arrives for the institution of a course or curriculum of study for training, certain schools should be officially recognised, and it is quite as important that pharmacies where the apprentice spends his three-years' training in pharmacy should be subjected to inquiry and receive in some way official recognition.

Discussion.

Mr. W. F. Wells pointed out that in Ireland four years' service in a pharmacy is insisted upon, and warned those present against having two grades of pharmacists.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris hoped due weight would be given to Mr. Wells's warning. In Parliament he found that the most powerful checks to success consisted in the title "Chemist and Druggist" and the phrase "keeping open shop," both being considered as implying a claim to a monopoly. The former had been forced upon the Pharmaceutical Society by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, who wanted, and obtained, a second-rate qualification in pharmacy. The Preliminary examination should be good enough to enable chemists to proceed to the higher branches of medicine.

Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland spoke upon the lack of business knowledge shown by many assistants. The scheme of study for apprentices would encourage serious work.

Dr. C. Symes hoped with Mr. Peck that the time would come when the Pharmaceutical Council would have power to insist upon registration before apprenticeship. He drew attention to the fact that 93 per cent. of replies were in favour of division of the qualifying examination, a step he had long advocated. If a student could test his knowledge and progress by examination after the first two or three years of apprenticeship he would not get out of the habit of studying and have to cram for his Final examination.

Mr. E. Jones indulged in reminiscences of his apprenticeship with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. at the same time as Dr. Inglis Clark, Dr. A. MacDonald, and Mr. Claud Henry, and said he felt the lack of a good secondary education in his town on comparing his education with that of his fellow-apprentices. On returning to Hanley he worked towards getting pharmaceutical classes established. He considered that the minimum period of apprenticeship should be four years.

Mr. H. Wippell Gadd considered that the Pharmaceutical Society has powers to enforce training on Mr. Peck's lines.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, in answer to the last speaker, said the Pharmaceutical Society has not yet passed by-laws enforcing a curriculum.

The Chairman, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Peck, expressed regret that the Scotsmen had not taken part in the discussion, as some of them probably did not entirely agree with the paper.

Mr. Peck in his reply pointed out that he said in his paper that it was not his intention to touch upon those points of training which are common to all classes of business. He was only in favour of a division of the Minor in conjunction with a definite curriculum.

Errata.

It was Mr. J. W. Harvey, Ph.C., 31 Great George's Street, Cork, who seconded the motion accepting the invitation to the Conference to meet in London next year.

In our notes about Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh (*C. & D.*, July 27, p. 148), we stated wrongly the names of the directors. These should be Mr. J. P. Gibb and Mr. D. W. Nicholson, whose portraits were given in the second column.

In the paper on "Potassa Sulphurata" by Messrs. David Lloyd Howard and J. Bristowe P. Harrison, which appeared in the *C. & D.*, August 3, on page 212, line 31, for "sulphide" read "sulphite"; line 52, for "42.45 per cent." read "42 to 45 per cent."

The Social Side.

The excursion to Melrose, Dryburgh, and Abbotsford on August 1 was a fitting termination to the record meeting of the Conference in Edinburgh. As already reported, the party lunched in Melrose. On arriving there after an hour's run in the special train from Edinburgh, brakes, char-à-bancs, and motor-cars were waiting for the three hundred. A four and a half miles' drive took them to Dryburgh Abbey (see *C. & D.* Summer Issue, p. 1154), and there guides conducted parties of fifty through the ruins. The return journey was by another way, but longer. While luncheon was taken

[*Photo. Cleworth.*

At Bruntsfield Links.

From left to right: Mr. Ewing, Mr. E. Saville Peck, Sir Edward Evans, and Mr. Brown.

in the Corn Exchange Hall and the "George and Abbotsford" clouds gathered, and a torrential storm of rain and hail commenced. Some of the excursionists had been served quickly and had started on the drive to Abbotsford. They were soaked. Fortunately, more than two hundred remained in the hall. The delay of forty minutes was no disadvantage, for the journey to Abbotsford and inspection of Sir Walter Scott's rooms, books, pictures, and relics was made within time. After tea the journey to Edinburgh was resumed, and was uneventful, saving for the music which shortened the journey. Mr. Rutherford Hill was able to pass round a proof of the photograph taken at Melrose Abbey. It is a beautiful picture, 18×14 in., with the finest architectural features of the Abbey as a background. Copies of it can be obtained at 4*s.* 6*d.* each from Mr. John Banks, Gala Terrace, Galashiels.

* * * *

To Mr. George F. Merson, F.C.S., of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., is due the credit of arranging a day's golf for members of the Conference inclined that way. Use of the Bruntsfield Links Society's course at Davidson's Mains was courteously given. Mr. Robert Aitken, Mr. David Brown, Mr. D. Rainy Brown, and Mr. J. F. Ewing being members of the club. The course is magnificently situated, with the Forth in the distance, and the clubhouse is particularly sumptuous. Friday morning was wet, and a drizzle followed the first players to the turn, when the weather improved. Edinburgh golfers were matched with visitors in the morning, and the first couple to start were Sir Edward Evans and Mr. Rainy Brown; then came Mr. James Stott and Mr. Frank Cooper, and others followed until forty were on the green. The play of the visitors was shaky at first, but it improved as they came to the turn, though not enough to equal the Edinburgh players, who won all the matches except three, viz.:

Mr. G. F. Merson.

Visitors *v.* Locals.

1.	Sir Edward Evans, Liverpool	0	D. Rainy Brown	1
2.	Frank Cooper, Hornsey	0	James Stott	1
3.	Peter MacEwan, London	0	Robert Aitken	1
4.	J. F. Tocher, Peterhead	0	W. B. Cowie	1
5.	T. A. White, Portsmouth	0	Councillor Inman	1
6.	E. Saville Peck, Cambridge	0	G. F. Merson	1
7.	H. C. Gunstone, Oxford	0	J. P. Gibb	1
8.	T. O. Barlow, Southsea	0	J. G. Robb	1
9.	C. S. Presant, West Ealing	1	Dr. Coull	0
10.	R. Marshall, Grangemouth	1	A. J. Clark	0
11.	M. Macfarlane, Forfar	0	W. L. Beaumont	1
12.	E. Griffith Hughes, Manchester	0	A. J. Dey	1
13.	W. Stevenson, Southsea	0	Wm. Gibb	1
14.	W. J. Moffat, Glasgow	0	C. Stewart	1
15.	J. J. Forbes, Perth	0	W. Potter Wilson	1
16.	A. J. Pidd, Manchester	0	J. Bliss	1
17.	W. A. Bell, Southsea	0	J. Henry	1
18.	M. H. Stiles, Doncaster	1	E. Brindle	0
		3		15

* * * *

The visitors were entertained to luncheon in the club, and in the afternoon foursomes were played. The first match was between Sir Edward Evans with Mr. Saville Peck and Mr. Rainy Brown with Mr. Ewing. This was a hotly contested match, which ended in favour of the former couple by three and two to play. In the second foursome Mr.

[*Photo. Cleworth.*

Conference Visitors at the Golf House.

David Brown and Mr. Robert Aitken played Mr. Stott and Mr. MacEwan. It was a tough struggle all through, the latter couple wiping off their deficiency of two in the last three holes and squaring the match. On the whole the golf was most enjoyable, and the general feeling was that a new feature has been established in connection with these annual meetings.

* * * *

In the course of the afternoon a number of ladies and non-golfers had travelled out to Davidson's Mains for tea and to assist in a pleasant surprise to Mr. Stephenson, the local Secretary. On the previous day Mr. John T. Coats and Mr. E. Jones had interviewed every male visitor in the excursion-party, and as a result they had purchased a handsome silver cigar and cigarette box and a cigarette-case for Mr. Stephenson. The box is inscribed thus:

T. S.
A Memento from Friends,
B.P.C.
Edinburgh, 1912.

The inscription on the case is "T. S. B.P.C. 1912." The presentation was made by Sir Edward Evans in an appreciative and happy speech. Mr. Stephenson was taken quite by surprise, but was obviously pleased.

* * * *

Thursday, August 1, being the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, there was a special meeting convened of Chapter Canongate Kilwinning for the benefit of visitors to Grand Lodge and incidentally of members of the Conference who are Royal Arch Masons. The meeting was held in the old Lodge Room, St. John's Chapel, St. John Street, Edinburgh, in which the poet Burns was installed as Poet Laureate, and which he frequently

attended in company with some of the brightest intellects of that time. The Companions saw a perfect exemplification of the Royal Arch Degree, the furnishings and paraphernalia of the Chapter being unusually complete. Among those present were Companions W. F. Wells, P.Gr.H.P. of Ireland; Alleyne Farr, P.L., from New South Wales; G. C. Druce and Alderman Twining, Alfred Chapter, Oxford; J. S. B. Heddle, Maes Howe Chapter, Kirkwall; and George Coull, P.L., Canongate Kilwinning Chapter. There were also present several Companions from India, among whom was Comp. A. W. Wise, D.G.S. of India; the latter and Comp. W. F. Wells, as holding Grand rank, were admitted honorary members. To show the cosmopolitanism of Freemasonry, it may be mentioned that the candidate is a Parsee, and Comp. Druce, in a delightfully reminiscent speech, stated that he once raised a Maharajah, and the next time he came across him was at a garden-party given by the late Mikado.

* * * *

In spite of the rain on Friday forenoon, Mr. W. S. Glass had a goodly party to take out to Rosslyn Chapel. Opportunity was also given to inspect Nelson's printing-works, and Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson took a party over Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s factory and warehouse in South Canongate.

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On Friday evening Mr. J. L. Ewing had a party at the hall of the Edinburgh Merchants' Company to meet Sir Edward Evans at dinner. Mr. Ewing was supported on the right by Lady Evans, Dr. Bramwell (President R.C.P.E.), and Mrs. Ewing; and on the left by Sir Edward Evans, Mr. Finlay (Treasurer of the Merchants' Company), and Mr. Edmund White (Vice-President P.S.G.B.). Mr. Ewing, jun., and Mr. Robert Dick were the croupiers, the former being supported by Mr. Peck and Mr. J. N. Evans, and the latter by Mr. R. McAdam and Mr. David Storrar. The hall and table were charmingly decorated with flowers. After dinner and the loyal toast, Mr. Ewing proposed the health of Sir Edward Evans, which he acknowledged; then Mr. White gave "The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh," Dr. Bramwell replying. "The Merchants' Company" was given by Mr. Druce, and Mr. Finlay replied. With exceptional eloquence Mr. Tyrer proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, and the toast-list was concluded with "The Retiring Secretaries," given by Mr. Idris, and Mr. Peck and Mr. Stephenson replied.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Lux Brothers, Ltd., wholesale druggists, have removed to 87 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

Mr. David White, chemist and druggist, has removed from 193 to 187 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

The Old-established Business of Messrs. Drew & Co., 277 Borough High Street, London, S.E., has been closed.

Mr. F. Rogers, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Reigate, has bought the business of the late Mr. E. Fisher, 9 Bell Street, Reigate.

Mr. Harris Nuttall Stroud and Mr. James Spilsbury, F.I.C., have been added to the directorate of John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd.

Mr. M. Fedderman, chemist and druggist, is about to open one of the shops in the magnificent building of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., Oxford Street, Manchester.

Messrs. Stevens & Co., Ltd., 97 Borough High Street, London, S.E., has purchased the goodwill and prescription books of the business of Mr. A. W. Garnham, London Bridge, which is now closed.

Mr. Herbert Kennedy Isaac has retired from Isaac Bros., Ltd., 120 White Ladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, and the business will be continued by Mr. Henry Oswald Isaac, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Richard Read, chemist and druggist and sub-postmaster, 99 Kew Road, Richmond, having intimated to the Postmaster-General his intention to retire, is succeeded in the postal department by Miss Taylor, who was his chief assistant for some years, and has taken a shop at 107 Kew Road. Mr. Read held the post for thirty-four years.

Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

5/24. "Health" enema.
5/26. "Droste's Cocoa."
7/50. Faire's water-glass.
7/49. "Erosia" dentifrice.
4/65. "Griffon" brand manicure requisites.
5/17. "La Favori de l'Impératrice" perfume.
7/490. "Roman Solvene—Kathryn B. Firmin."
7/64. "Cyclamen" perfume, made in Aix-les-Bains: supply.
8/35. "Lion" brand coal-tar fluid and coal-pitch: makers.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

Bentley's brown Windsor soap, 6/9
Bunter's Nervine, 7/33
Cadinol, 8/32
Choleokinase, 7/34
"Collosols," 2/62
"Crown" hygienic food, 4/19
Dixon's Revivers (for pigeons), 6/74
Drinking-straws (for soda-fountains, etc.), 4/17
"Everfast" tooth-brush, 8/8
"Garnet" corn-file, 6/8
Glass tubes (with nickel caps), 7/6
Glycogene (Clin), 5/25
Goddard's plate-powder, 8/33
Hosezene, 4/560
Houghton's patent glass-shelf fittings, 5/65
"Iroma" toilet specialities, 4/56
"Kulba" wood-preservative, 8/21
Liquid paraffin, medicinal (water white), 6/57
Midgley's sulphur and balsam of Peru soap, 8/340
Murdoch's blistering-essence, 5/1
Myricin, 6/44
Oscar Onken's "Younits" (for window-shelving), 6/48
Pill-sorting machine, (American inquiry), 4/18
Polyformiate (Couturieux), 8/34
Richter Tschuschner's tin boxes, 4/54
Schwarzhaupt's blood-purifying preparations, 6/22
Snowleen, 4/1
Soap-moulds (maker), 7/1
Teufel's suspensory band ages, 5/17
Thaolaxine, 7/34
"Thelma" perfume, 7/64
"Thermoto" belts, 8/17

APPRECIATIONS.

From a Wholesale Sundries House:
"Thank you for yours of the 29th. We are glad to say a small order resulted from the information you gave, and for which we are very much obliged." (2/39.)

From a Glass-bottle Firm:
"We take this opportunity of thanking you for putting the name of the New Zealand firm before us. We have communicated with these friends, sending them all the necessary particulars, and hope in due course we shall be favoured with their esteemed orders." (2/54.)

From a New York Perfume House:
"We came duly into receipt of your valued favour of May 15 ulto., contents of which have our care, and we appreciate your courtesy in referring your friends to our London agents." (259/45.)

From a Proprietary-medicine House:
"We are pleased to inform you that we have received from the firm you kindly referred to us a substantial order for the agency line in question for shipment abroad. Thanking you for having placed us in communication with the buyer." (3/29.)

From a Northern Wholesale House:
"We are obliged for yours of 29th July, in reply to ours *re* feeding-bottles, and we are pleased to inform you that we are placing an order with one of the firms you mentioned." (5/15.)

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser II.

"Conference,"

says Bacon, "maketh a ready man." Had he foreseen the British Pharmaceutical Conference he might have said, as he did of reading, "a full man," for anybody who sat through but one of the sessions of the Edinburgh meeting must have been full to repletion. I turn first to the Presidential Address as of somewhat more immediate interest than the scientific contributions, which, moreover, have not, and in the nature of the case could not have, the charm of personality behind them. Sir Edward Evans spoke out of the fullness of his own experience, which gives a peculiar value to his address. His suggestion with regard to the cultivation of medicinal plants in England under the care of the Board of Agriculture is an admirable one, and ought to bear fruit. I have myself seen something of what may be done in this line by small holders, and have no doubt that it is an industry capable of very considerable extension. It is refreshing to hear Sir Edward Evans declare himself "somewhat of an optimist" and of good cheer as regards the future of pharmacy. My own connection with the trade, which began a few years before his, I may say under the shadow of the House of Evans, has been of a much humbler character, but I too am convinced that our position has much improved since then, and that never has pharmacy had better prospects than now to offer men of character and energy.

Sir Edward Evans

has earned the distinction of having seen a number of records since he has occupied the position of President. The Edinburgh meeting was easily a record as regards attendance, many being attracted by the prospect of doing honour to the genial President, who is one of the best known and most highly esteemed as he is one of the most representative men in pharmacy. The committees also seem to have made records on their own account, for I do not recall a Conference where the arrangements were more complete or more successfully carried out. To all concerned I offer my sincere congratulations, and not least to the ex-Treasurer, who has signalised his demission of office by making another record—namely, handing over a clean sheet to his successor. Mr. J. C. Umney has surely now obtained every honour possible in pharmacy; but before he follows the example of Alexander the Great, who is said to have wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, he must face the task, as laborious as it is honourable, of bringing to a successful issue the Jubilee meeting of the Conference in London next year.

The Papers

were, generally speaking, of a very high standard, and in most cases they represented a large amount of experimental work. I have been interested in comparing the iodine-content in sheep thyroids as given in Mr. Martin's paper with the figures published in the *C. & D.*, July 27, p. 134. It seems strange that over a series of estimations Mr. Martin found an average about nine times greater than that quoted by you. I wonder if Newcastle pigs will show ten times more iodine than Newcastle sheep. The great variation in the two series of analyses would seem to indicate that different methods of estimation had been adopted.

"A Lot of Nonsense"

has been written on sterilised milk. So say Martindale and Westcott in the new edition of the "Extra Pharmacopœia," and everyone must admit the substantial truth of the statement. Pharmacists know very well that the idea of sterilisation is regarded as a kind of fetish, and anything said to be sterilised is accepted with blind faith by the average member of the community. People believe that milk which is said to have been sterilised is perfectly safe, little thinking that exactly the same precautions are required in its use as in the case of ordinary untreated milk. The result is that even less care is taken in keeping the sterilised milk, and the chances in favour of contamination are therefore much greater. The greater the confidence begotten in the public mind regarding the food they eat, the less the security. Hence it is high time the public were warned of bacterial contamination of sterilised milk, and of the necessity for storing it under the most careful conditions possible.

"From Philip Drunk to Philip Sober"

expresses with a fair amount of accuracy the transition from the meeting of the B.M.A. at which Sir James Barr spoke, as reported by you in the Summer Number, and that of which you give an account in your Conference Number. I refer particularly to the speeches made at the latter by Drs. Young and Muir. Dr. Young spoke "with pardonable pride" of the superior position of the profession in Scotland, in that doctors there do not usually dispense medicines, and stigmatised the practice of doing so as an encroachment upon the chemist's province; while Dr. Muir—presumably another Scot, though he was speaking of his English experience—admitted that it is not reasonable to expect chemists to give up counter-prescribing until doctors cease to "sell physic"—a somewhat unkind way of putting it, Dr. Muir! Both gentlemen evidently regard the separation of dispensing and prescribing as the ideal to be aimed at, and it is thus made more than ever difficult to understand why the majority of English doctors so strenuously oppose it. Scotchmen are not usually considered blind to their own interest, and there is no obvious reason to suppose that these advocates of the separation are more altruistic than our "canny" neighbours are generally found to be. It is much likelier that they are simply more enlightened on the other side of the Tweed.

Attempts to Grow Rhubarb

in this country were made long before Dr. Mounsey's introduction of the seed from Russia, as told in the paper of Sir H. Truman Wood, referred to in your Summer Number. The first of these was probably that of Andrew Boorde, who, writing from Spain to Thomas Cromwell in 1535, says: "I have sent to your Mastershipp the seeds of Reuberbe, the which come forth of Barbary. In this parte ytt ys had for a grett tresure." The plant did not, however, become established here at that time. Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Charles I., early in the next century procured some seeds of *Rheum Rhaponticum* from Prosper Alpinus of Padua, who began the cultivation of this variety in 1608, and gave them to Parkinson the herbalist, who sowed them in his own garden and figured the plant in his book. This was thought both by him and by Alpinus to be the true rhubarb of the ancients, and it was cultivated here for a long time as a medical plant before it came into general use as a kitchen vegetable. Whether the seed sent to Boorde was of the same variety I do not know. Alpinus got his seed from Southern Siberia. Rhubarb is said to have been first cultivated at Banbury by Hayward, who procured his seed from Russia in 1762.

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Editorial Articles.

Administering the Medical Benefit.

Were it not for the fact that the interests of chemists are intimately bound up with the question of the administration of the medical benefit under the National Insurance Act, we should be inclined to give the matter a long rest. It is necessary, however, to keep in touch with the progress of the negotiations between the Insurance Commissioners and the British Medical Association, even at the risk of inflicting weariness. We have recounted the decision of the Representative Meeting of the British Medical Association, which is in effect to recommend members of the Association to decline to assist in administering the medical benefit unless the terms offered are on a much higher scale. These terms the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares to be unreasonable, as they involve the addition to the actuaries' estimate of the cost of medical benefit of a sum of four million pounds per annum. This money would have to be found out of the general taxation of the country, and it is held that so far the medical profession have not made out a case which would justify this enormous additional grant by the State to the sum provided by the contributors under the National Health Insurance Scheme. Following the Liverpool meeting the British Medical Association has issued a "statement to the public" explaining the present position of affairs and asking "the public for its moral support in the fight which it is determined to carry on until the administration of medical benefits under the Act is placed on such lines that the profession can hope to take its part cheerfully and without loss of self-respect or efficiency." It is further stated that "it would be mere affectation to say that the profession in this struggle is not actuated to a large extent by a desire to get adequate remuneration; but remuneration is not the only, or, indeed, the chief object, of the profession at this time." It is then explained that there is every

indication that in the future the scheme will be extended to include the dependents of insured persons, and that thus the service will at no distant date include four-fifths of the whole population. "Under the conditions at present offered the most experienced and trusted practitioners would certainly decline to serve." Fears are expressed that in the future the medical profession would not attract to its ranks the ablest men "if . . . more work is to be demanded . . . without corresponding increase of remuneration, if the profession is to be placed to a large extent under Government and lay control, and finally is to be subject to conditions which will restrict to a quite unnecessary extent the scope for private practice which even at a lower remuneration is preferred by the profession to any form of contract practice and is better for the public." We are not quite sure whether the public will be very enthusiastic in supporting medical men who are prepared to take private practice for less money than contract practice; this attitude somewhat neutralises the claim that the terms offered are unremunerative.

A sequel is provided by a contribution which the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes to the "Medical Supplement" of "The Nation," in the course of which it is stated that when the regulations dealing with the medical benefit are published it will be found that they "contain provisions which will remove some of the anxious fears of the general practitioners as to the conditions under which practice will be carried on under the Act." The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives as examples of unnecessary fears that the doctor can be called up at any hour of the night to attend to insured persons, that there will be no protection against frivolous calls, and that there will be a kind of disciplinary jurisdiction exercised by a body of laymen. The regulations, he states, will protect the medical profession on all these points. It is possible, therefore, that the regulations will form an improved basis for the negotiations which medical men, having failed to agree with the Insurance Commissioners, will have to make with the numerous local Insurance Committees. It is to be hoped that a more reasonable spirit will develop in the medical leaders; it is a sign of the beginning, perhaps, when we note that the "British Medical Journal" contains protests against the extravagant language of the Association's President. "It is always very doubtful whether strong language, though picturesque, ever helps the speaker's cause" is the "B.M.J." comment on these letters.

Linseed-oil Prospects.

When reference was made to the position of linseed oil in our issue of March 9 (index folio 389) the market outlook was somewhat obscure, partly on account of the scarcity of seed, as a result of the long-delayed Argentine crop movement. This delay was due to excessive and disastrous rains, which ended in the yield—originally expected to be the highest on record—being cut down at the eleventh hour by about one-third. What with the protracted strike in Argentina, the partial failure of the American crop, and the consequent continued heavy importation by America of Argentine and Indian seed, there was naturally a feeling of bitter disappointment in the European crushing industry. Prospects of much freer supplies, however, have become manifest in the last few months, and although the imports of seed into London, as well as the deliveries of linseed oil, have been severely handicapped by the dock strike, which has been largely responsible for another period of renewed stringency, there are not wanting indications that market conditions are at last rapidly becoming normal again. There has already been a sensational break in prices in the course of this month, both in raw material and in the oil. The spot price of the latter in London has collapsed from about 42*l.* to about 33*l.* per ton. With seed shipments showing a big increase lately, it now appears only a question of time when the output of linseed oil will be materially increased. Crop prospects being most encouraging everywhere, with an increased acreage, there is certainly no reason whatever for consumers to buy beyond actual needs. Even assuming that the crop outlook deteriorates, this year's surplus of supplies over last promises to be large enough to check anxiety in the legitimate trade. The total world's shipments to Europe so far this year already show an excess of roughly 420,000 quarters against last year, which is not surprising after glancing at the following official returns of production (in tons) for last season, as compared with the previous nine years:

Year	India	Argentina	U.S.A.	Canada	Russia	Total
1911	557,800	638,000	484,250	323,000	670,000	2,673,050
1910	427,600	595,000	317,950	95,050	650,000	2,085,600
1909	288,800	716,515	487,825	55,325	558,360	2,106,825
1908	163,200	1,048,852	645,125	35,133	556,339	2,448,649
1907	425,200	1,100,710	646,275	40,670	550,590	2,763,445
1906	353,400	825,764	626,500	—	540,500	2,346,164
1905	347,400	591,912	711,944	—	421,000	2,072,256
1904	571,832	740,000	585,013	—	471,846	2,368,691
1903	481,567	937,601	682,513	—	461,314	2,562,095
1902	342,624	762,976	732,122	—	542,234	2,380,956

It will be seen that the world's output of seed last season was, with the exception of 1907, the largest in the past decade, showing an increase of, roughly, 600,000 tons over 1910. India not only yielded the largest output since 1904, but supplied a tonnage considerably in excess of the average of the past fifteen years. It is the heavy falling-off in the Argentine output which has been largely responsible for the scarcity and the high prices of late years, apart from the abnormally reduced American crops for the last three years. But for India and Russia yielding good crops during the last two years, the difficulties which confronted crushers would have been still greater.

The following figures, representing the world's shipments, the United Kingdom net imports of seed, together with the output of oil, as well as the extreme points, and the average price recorded for linseed oil for the last ten years, afford an indication of the extraordinary changes which have characterised market conditions of late years:

Year	World's Seed Shipments	U.K. Net Seed Imports	U.K. Output of Linseed Oil	London Spot Price per cwt.		
	Tons		Barrels	Highest	Lowest	Average
1911	1,101,690	243,338	81,113	51/6	33/6	42 8$\frac{4}{9}$
1910	1,153,923	236,066	78,688	46/3	31/6	38/4$\frac{11}{12}$
1909	1,293,838	303,237	101,079	32/–	20/6	24/5$\frac{1}{3}$
1908	1,432,186	382,169	127,390	24/–	20/9	22/4$\frac{1}{2}$
1907	1,368,311	372,537	124,179	28/–	21/9	23/8$\frac{1}{2}$
1906	1,080,883	286,140	95,380	23/3	19/–	20/11
1905	1,110,773	345,412	115,137	20/6	14/6	17/8$\frac{1}{3}$
1904	1,523,426	505,519	168,506	18/3	13/9	15/5$\frac{1}{3}$
1903	1,178,150	384,954	128,651	25/9	17/3	21/7
1902	825,613	308,451	102,817	33/–	21/6	28/10

It will be seen that the United Kingdom received proportionately larger quantities of seed than in the previous year when compared with the world's shipments, but her receipts still fell short of the years prior to 1910. As regards the fluctuations in linseed-oil prices, it will be seen that the average for 1911 and 1910 was abnormally high at 42*s.* 8½*d.* and 38*s.* 3½*d.* respectively, whereas the

average price for the previous eight years works out at about 22*s.*, which would represent what the normal should be. This year's average is likely to be substantially reduced as against last year's, although it would be premature to look for a return to normal conditions for another year or so, even provided fair average crops are secured this year.

Alkali-works Report.

The forty-eighth annual report on Alkali-works by the Chief Inspector (Mr. W. S. Curphey) has been issued. There are, we gather from the report, 1,296 works registered under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906, in 74 of which salt is decomposed with evolution of muriatic acid. There are also 167 works in Scotland—a total of 1,463 for the United Kingdom. This is a considerable increase on the previous year, caused chiefly by the activity of ammonium-sulphate and tar-extraction works, by-products being increasingly utilised. One of the main objects of registration is to ensure that acid gases are not allowed to escape into the air, and it is satisfactory to note that it has not been necessary to take proceedings against owners of registered works on account of undue escape of noxious gases. In regard to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, extended adoption of the "intensive" system of working the chamber process occurred during the year. This system enables a larger production of acid to be made with a given chamber space by the erection of towers which are used either to facilitate mixing of the gases, to hasten the removal from the chamber gases of newly formed liquid and suspended in fine particles, or by providing increased absorbing power for recovery of nitrous compounds in the residual gases, to permit of a larger working proportion of nitrous gases throughout the plant. Water-sprays are also of service as tending to keep down the temperature of the chamber gases, which rises as their chemical action increases in activity. This replacement of chamber space by tower space has been pushed to the utmost in those processes which carry on the manufacture in towers only. One of these, that of Opl of Hruschau, was put into operation at one British works towards the end of the year, and with apparently successful results. In the "contact" process it is noted that the steam-jet blower originally used in the Kessler concentrating plant is being replaced by a mechanical blower. The use of silica-ware in those plants where the acid to be concentrated flows through a descending series of shallow vessels extended further during the year. Tantiron also was brought into wider use for a similar purpose. Further on are given some statistics of the amount of ammonia recovered in the United Kingdom in 626 works, expressed in terms of sulphate. In 1911 the amount was 384,976 tons, an increase of 17,389 tons on the previous years. The smaller increase as compared with 1909 is ascribed to labour unrest which retarded the normal advance, but this cannot apply to the largest source of ammonium sulphate —viz., gasworks—as few gasworks were stopped in the strikes of last year. It appears, however, that the relative proportion of ammonium sulphate as compared with the total production is becoming less, owing partly to advances in methods of gas manufacture which permit of a greatly increased proportion of gas per ton of coal carbonised, and partly to the rapid growth of the more recent processes for recovery of by-products from coke-oven gases and from producer gas.

During the past year much attention was attracted to methods by which ammonia present in crude gas either from the gas retort or from the coke oven could be obtained in the form of a solid salt fit for sale, but without the necessity of providing sulphuric acid as is the case at present in all works producing sulphate of ammonia. Progress has been made towards this goal, but up till the end of the year practical results within the United Kingdom were not sufficiently advanced to permit of any definite report being made on a proposition which is at once attractive and hopeful: attractive because of the utilisation of that most noxious constituent of the crude gas—sulphuretted hydrogen—in place of the sulphuric acid now required; hopeful because of the favourable accounts which have been given of the successful operation of one of these processes abroad. A good deal of experimental work has been done on the question of "souring" of iron oxide in the purification process in ammonium-sulphate works, but so far without definite results. The trouble is particularly rife in Scotland. The term "souring," it may be explained, is applied to a condition of extreme sluggishness or inactivity of the oxide as regards its absorption of sulphuretted hydrogen, at the same time is shown scarcely any tendency to revivify on exposure to air. When such is the case the oxide is found to exhibit an acid reaction and to contain a considerable amount of ferrous sulphate. The use of alkalies restores the oxide, but there are disadvantages attaching to the process which make it desirable that the cause should be ascertained when suggestions for curing the trouble can be made intelligently. The increase in the number of tar-works is due to the large demand for "boiled tar," which is now so widely used for making dustless roads. The report points out that the crude tar for this purpose should be treated sufficiently to dissipate all ammoniacal water, and naphtha or weathering will lead to the removal of these products, with possible deterioration of local drainage and contamination of streams.

The Sugar Market.

The withdrawal of Great Britain from the Sugar Convention, which takes effect after September 1, 1913, has caused little or no surprise in sugar circles, as the attitude of the present Government towards the Brussels Convention, owing to Russia not being allowed to increase her exports to 500,000 tons, was well known throughout the trade, and already discounted. The opinion is expressed that the withdrawal at this late period will not have any immediate effect on prices. It will be recalled that, as a result of the new protocol that was drawn up, Russia undertook not to export more than 250,000 tons a year for a period of five years from 1913, and unless that pledge should be broken, which is unlikely, the British withdrawal, as already stated, may not affect the situation. Large users of sugar as raw material, however, welcome the decision, as it puts an end to artificial restrictions on the free course of trade, and ultimately it means the widening of the area from which their supplies are drawn. There is another aspect of the market which deserves consideration. Simultaneously with this decision, the price of sugar by retail dropped ¼*d.* per lb., but this is believed to be due to the proximity of new crop refined sugar, rather than our withdrawal from the Convention. As regards the Mincing Lane market, the undertone is "weak," as has been the case for several months past, and in the speculative market "bear" sellers have done well. The position, of course, greatly depends

upon the European crop prospects, which up to the present are very favourable—indeed, in Germany a bumper crop of beet-sugar is expected. In the interim, however, the market is sensitive, and the crop reports need careful watching, as, should they take an unfavourable turn, speculators would at once initiate a "bull" movement. The "Produce Markets Review," in its issue of August 3, states:

Rain has fallen over the eastern beet-growing districts of Germany, and the prospects of the crop are said to be generally favourable. Everywhere excellent progress in root and leaf is reported, and with a continuance of alternate rain and sunshine an abundant, and in all probability a record, crop may be expected. In the face of such a prospect the violent speculative movements of the last weeks have given place to a distinctly quieter tone, with values fluctuating within narrower limits and tending in favour of buyers; and the trade, impressed by the same favourable outlook, are apparently in no hurry to buy next crop refined sugar. The recent wild advances in old crop have squeezed out the weak bears, and the position is now reduced to a tussle between the more powerful financial interests. The tenders of beet at Hamburg on the first of this month are not excessive, and it is thought that the bulls, who seem determined to maintain prices, may have no difficulty in taking up and holding the sugar. On the other hand, the bears offer a stubborn resistance to further advances, encouraged by the fact that our home refiners have abundant stocks of raw cane to draw upon at relatively low prices, and by the refusal of the trade throughout the country to depart from their policy of hand-to-mouth buying of old crop refined. Indeed, no event in the recent irregular market has been so interesting and suggestive as the resolute way in which the trade have adhered to this restrained and cautious policy. It must not be forgotten, however, that stocks in the hands of distributors must be running low, and that a considerable weight of grocery sugar will be needed between now and the middle of October.

Given a continuance of present conditions, then, any upward movement is likely to be temporary only, and may be safely ignored, the market opinion being that, should all go well, we shall see still lower prices. On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons for the holiday Mr. Asquith, in view of certain representations that have been made by the Opposition, explained the reasons of the Government for withdrawing from the Convention. He said:

We are withdrawing in pursuance of the most definite and specific undertaking given in the autumn of last year, of which Parliament and the country have had the fullest possible cognisance for months past, that if the conference by which the Convention was amended refused to place at the disposal of the markets of Europe the surplus supplies of Russia we should no longer be parties to that restrictive instrument. The conditions of last year were extraordinary, anomalous, and almost unique. There was a shortage of sugar supplies in most of the sugar-producing countries. There was a very large surplus supply in Russia. The prices of sugar ran up—I forget for the moment precisely how much—and there was this large surplus stock in Russia, capable of being used in the other markets of the world, which through the operations of this Convention was not available for the purposes for which ordinarily it ought to be available. I think we were not only entitled but we were bound in these conditions to say, "Unless you set free, and fully set free, this surplus Russian supply we can no longer be parties to what is a protective and restrictive instrument." We made that perfectly plain, and the Powers had it under their consideration for months. It was perfectly well known to Parliament, and in the result the most inadequate response was made to our appeal. We should be violating the undertaking we have given, and I think further we should have made ourselves parties, and active parties, to a restrictive policy had we, in these circumstances, any longer remained parties to the Convention.

As we have said, any changes in the price of sugar cannot entirely be attributed to the announcement of the Government, the improved beet-harvest being the outstanding factor this year.

Milk Regulations.

The "London Gazette" for August 2 contains particulars of "The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912," made recently by the Local Government Board under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907. These are in three parts (consisting of twelve articles) with a schedule.

Under Part I., Article I. is concerned with interpretations of various terms, and Article II. gives the date of the general operation of the regulations (except Article V., Sub-division 1) as October 1, 1912. In Part II., Article III. prohibits the addition of any preservative substance to milk intended for sale for human consumption and the sale or exposure for sale of preserved milk. Article IV. places restrictions on the use of preservatives in cream, it not being permissible, where cream is intended for sale for human consumption, for anyone to add:

(*a*) any thickening substance to cream or preserved cream;
(*b*) any preservative substance to cream containing less than 35 per cent. by weight of milk-fat;
(*c*) to cream containing 35 per cent. or more by weight of milk-fat any preservative substance other than
(i) boric acid, borax, or a mixture of those preservative substances; or (ii) hydrogen peroxide.

Article V., Sub-division 1, will not come into operation until January 1, 1913, and is concerned with the declaration of preservatives in cream in advertisements, trade-lists, etc. Sub-division 2 compels the seller to place on the receptacle containing cream preserved with boric compounds a label (in accordance with the schedule) containing a statement of the limit of preservative calculated as boric acid (H_3BO_3), unless in places where the preserved cream is consumed on the premises, when the labelling provisions are not required if a notice printed in large and easily legible type is placed in a conspicuous position indicating that the cream supplied for consumption on the premises is preserved cream. Article VI. deals with the powers and duties of local authorities, while Article VII. refers to sampling. In Part III., Article VIII. restricts the importation of preserved milk, thickened cream, or cream except preserved as above, while Article IX. defines the powers and duties of officers of Customs and Excise. Under Part IV., Article X. is concerned with the determination of difficulties which must be referred to the Local Government Board, who may refer any difference to arbitrators or the Board determine it themselves. Article XI. states that the powers are additive to the regulations of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and Article XII. gives the title.

The schedule of seven sections is concerned with labelling of receptacles containing preserved cream with "declaratory labels" of not less than ¾ in. by 1¾ in. for receptacles not exceeding one pint, and 3 in. by 5 in. for those over one pint, containing in black type on white the statement: "Preserved Cream containing Boric Acid not exceeding per cent." (Label I.), or "Preserved Cream (Peroxide)" (Label II.), no other matter to be printed on the label, except in Label I. the maximum percentage of boric acid. The declaratory label is to be so attached that the whole is visible and clearly legible, but not across the mouth of the receptacle or beneath it. In any reference by label (other than the declaratory label) or on the wrapper or package of preserved cream container, the contents shall be described in every case as "preserved cream," both words being set out in letters of the same type, and the receptacle shall not bear any description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, likely to mislead as to the presence or utility of the preservative substance.

Penalties, which follow non-compliance with the regulations, are not exceeding 100*l.*, and, in case of a continuing offence, not exceeding 50*l.* a day.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on August 7. Mr. Campkin was welcomed back after his illness. The President reported on the functions in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Royal Society when he presented an address from the Pharmaceutical Society. The Vice-President gave an account of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Edinburgh, and signified that the invitation for the Conference to hold its Jubilee meeting in London next year has been accepted. The Professors in the School of Pharmacy are to have professorial titles conferred upon them by the London University, which necessitates a rearrangement of the terms of the payments which they receive from the Society. An instructive discussion took place in regard to the payment of the Society's employés' contributions under the National Insurance Act, which resulted in the referring back of that part of the Library Committee's report. Mr. Rowsell reported on the work of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, which has been studying methods of remuneration for Insurance dispensing. The Herbarium competition has resulted this year in the award of two medals.

The Councillors present were Mr. C. B. Allen (the President), Mr. E. White (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, C. Symes, T. A. White, and J. R. Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Royal Society.

The President, at the outset of the proceedings, expressed the pleasure the Council felt at having Mr. Campkin once more among them. (Hear, hear.) Their sincere hope was that he had thoroughly recovered from illness. Proceeding, the President said he had to report that he attended the formal reception of the Royal Society in celebration of its 250th anniversary, and had the pleasure on that occasion to deliver the address which was entrusted to his care as President of the Pharmaceutical Society. The gathering was a most remarkable one, and it was certainly a privilege that he, as their President, had been able to attend it. It comprehended a number of scientists from every part of the world, and in this respect it is rarely that such meetings take place. Representatives were present from all the British Dependencies and Colonies, from Japan, and from every European country, and in many instances the countries were represented by more than one delegate. It was also his privilege to attend the dinner at the Guildhall, at which were present scientists whose names and fame are world-wide. He had been honoured by an invitation to attend the King's Garden-party on July 18, but unfortunately he was unable to accept it.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Since the last meeting of the Council the British Pharmaceutical Conference had met in Edinburgh. This he (the President) had been unable to attend, because there had been a great deal of work to arrange in the South. He was perfectly aware that this had been a loss to him. The Council, however, had delegated the Vice-President (Mr. White), who had always taken a very great interest in the work of the Conference, to attend.

The Vice-President said the Conference was a great success from every point of view. The most important matter he had to mention was the fact that the invitation extended to the Conference in the name of the Society and on behalf of the local Associations in the Metropolis to hold next year's meeting in London was very cordially accepted. That meeting would be the Jubilee one, and the pharmacists of London would endeavour to make it worthy of the occasion. (Hear, hear.) The fact that Mr. John C. Umney is President is of interest in this connection. Those who attended the meetings had a very hospitable reception at the hands of the City authorities, headed by the Lord Provost, in the City Chambers. This they might very well attribute to the high standing of the pharmacists in the estimation of the people of the great city of Edinburgh. The members went to Dunfermline, where they spent a very enjoyable afternoon, even in the midst of the celebrated and historic dead. (Laughter.) There the local authorities received and entertained them, and the greatest praise was due to Mr. David Gilmour for having organised so excellent an excursion. (Hear, hear.) The attendance of members was very large—he was not sure if it was not a record Conference—and the meetings were very much alive, and justified the belief that the Conference had before it many years of activity and usefulness. So far as the papers were concerned, he had never seen a more interesting list at the Science meetings. One innovation was the Practice Section, where two papers were read. He visited the rooms of the Society at 36 York Place, and had an opportunity of seeing the improvements made since he was there previously, as well as the decorations and embellishments which had been made within the last year or two. He had pleasure in reporting that the rooms were in first-rate condition, and would be found suitable for the Society's work. (Applause.)

Dr. Symes added that all the arrangements were worked so systematically as to indicate that nothing had been left undone to ensure success. Thanks were due to the Committee and also to their colleague (Mr. Gilmour) for the satisfactory arrangements.

Mr. J. R. Young explained that the reason for his absence was that during the past three or four weeks he had had an unusual amount of family bereavement. This made the idea of his attending the Conference impossible.

The President said it was a matter for congratulation on their part that the invitation conveyed to the Conference by the Vice-President had been accepted. (Applause.) This would mean a considerable amount of work for the London pharmacists, and they would have to get at it tolerably soon. It would be necessary to make the Conference work smoothly and well, and this, together with the entertainment and the reception of something like four hundred people, would entail a considerable amount of planning. He for one was prepared to give any amount of time and attention to the work which would be found necessary—so long as he remained President of the Society—and all those who were connected with the Council and who might be called upon to act on any committee would be only too glad to do the same. (Hear, hear.)

Elections.

Nine members and ten student associates were elected. There were also restored to their former status in the Society 110 persons.

Finance.

The Treasurer submitted the report of the Finance Committee. The receipts of the General Fund amounted to 1,019*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 109*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, 207*l.* 18*s.*; "Journal" and publications, 529*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; restoration-fees, 6*l.* 1*s.*; registration-fees, 44*l.* 2*s.*; rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square, 54*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; ground-rents, 68*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, making, with the balance from the previous month, 4,437*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, from which the following amounts were recommended for payment: "Journal" and publications, 771*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, stationery, etc., 41*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; current expenses, 650*l.*; salaries, etc., 1,321*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; school and examinations, 371*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; law charges, 113*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; house, 86*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; library, 4*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, a total of 3,360*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The balance on the Benevolent Fund current account was shown as 775*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; donation account, 309*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; and on Orphan Fund, 63*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The Treasurer, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that during July the receipts had been about the

same as formerly, but he regretted to say that the balance was 664*l.* less than at the corresponding period of last year. The amounts recommended for payment seemed very large, but they included payments for August and September. The Benevolent Fund receipts had been good, exceeding by 157*l.* those of last year, and leaving the very substantial balance of 775*l.*, or 168*l.* more than a year ago. On the Benevolent Fund (donation) account there is a balance of 309*l.* The committee had been looking for an investment for this, and he thought the time had come when they could make one with some advantage to themselves. This point would come up for consideration at the next meeting.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the paragraph on the insurance of the Society's staff, which it was agreed should be deleted. [The matter is referred to later.]

Benevolent Fund.

Mr. F. J. Gibson, Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, then submitted the report of that committee, which was considered *in camera*, after which, in moving its adoption, Mr. Gibson mentioned that an annuitant who had recently died at the advanced age of ninety-four had been in receipt of her annuity since 1882. She had received altogether 1,400*l.* The committee had twelve cases before them, and in eight of these grants were made amounting to 113*l.* 18*s.*

The report was adopted.

Library Committee.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was then presented by the Vice-President. This included a reference to the attendances at the libraries and museum, and recommended for payment an account for 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for house-repairs. The revised prospectus of the School of Pharmacy was submitted to the committee, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication from the University of London was considered, intimating that the Senate is prepared to confer the title of Professor of Chemistry in the University on Professor Crossley, and the title of Professor of Pharmaceutics on Professor Greenish under certain conditions set forth in the communication Special attention was directed to the condition that the guaranteed minimum salary of a University professor must be 600*l.* per annum. The committee recommended that Professor Crossley and Professor Greenish be guaranteed a stipend of 600*l.*, arising from a fixed salary and a proportion of fees as under the present existing arrangement, which is to be continued with the sole modification of a guaranteed total amount. It was understood, the report proceeded, that the Council reserved to itself the right to withdraw the guarantee if circumstances arise which may, in their opinion, render that course desirable. The Director of Chemical Research reported on applications for the Salters Fellowship, and recommended the committee to nominate Mr. Walter Ryley Pratt for the fellowship for the ensuing year. The committee had under consideration the incidence of the National Insurance Act on the Society's staff. It was reported that there are twenty-four persons who would become compulsory contributors, and whose contributions would amount to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week. The Society's liability as employers would be 6*s.* per week. The committee recommended that the Society should pay the staff's contributions as well as the amount which the Society pays as employer, but that in the event of any insured person becoming entitled to receive sickness benefit, such amount should be deducted from the amount of his or her wages paid by the Society.

The Treasurer, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the matter of the redecoration of the Council-chamber had been left to him to consider, and he would report thereon to the October meeting. Referring to the honour conferred upon Professors Crossley and Greenish, he said that this meant a great distinction to both Professors. There are no other Professors in London eligible for the respective positions given them. According to the present arrangements the salary paid in each instance is 450*l.* per annum, with a proportion of the fees of the School. As a matter of fact, the actual amount paid each Professor is over 600*l.* per annum, but the committee have to face the new position, and after careful consideration have agreed to the recommendation embodied in their report. If the Council now gave a guaranteed salary they would be going contrary to a principle which they had followed for several years past, and which had worked exceedingly well. Accordingly the committee thought the difficulty might be overcome as regarded the guaranteed salary by leaving the conditions, so far as they related to the Society, very much as they were. By the arrangement suggested the Professors would each have a guaranteed salary of 600*l.*, in so far that they would still participate in the profits of the School. If changes in the future produced such a state of affairs that the present arrangements did not realise for each of the Professors a guaranteed salary of 600*l.* per annum, the Council would be at liberty to go back upon their original conditions, when the Professors might or might not cease to be eligible for the position of University Professors.

An Insurance Question.

Proceeding next to deal with the incidence of the Insurance Act, the Vice-President explained the recommendation of the committee in this way. There are twenty-four persons employed by the Society who will become compulsory contributors under the National Insurance Act. Their individual contributions, amounting to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, or 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum, would, by the recommendation of the committee, be paid by the Society. If any of the employés were sick, say, for forty weeks, the sick benefit of 10*s.* per week would be deducted from the regular salary paid during such invalidity; so that the Society would be a slight amount in pocket. The Society in all cases pays salary during illness.

Mr. F. A. Rogers, in seconding the motion, said he objected to the recommendation of the committee with reference to the incidence of insurance, as he did not think it was right to relieve anyone of their contributions under the Act. He did not wish to disagree with his colleagues on the committee, but he opposed the decision at which they arrived.

Mr. J. F. Harrington regarded the financial aspect of the recommendation of the committee relating to the insurance of the Society's employés as a small one. He objected to it on a matter of principle. The National Insurance Act, so far as he understood it, was passed with the intention of providing for employés receiving small wages an easy way of insuring, by which they, the employer, and the State would pay certain sums. The employés could obtain the benefits through different societies, any one of which they could select. By joining some societies they could obtain additional benefits. By adopting the recommendation the Society would be setting an exceedingly bad example. If they allowed them to pay their own contribution their employés would take some interest in the scheme. He therefore proposed that the Council disapprove of the recommendation, but should endeavour to comply as far as possible with the Act as it was intended it should be carried out.

Mr. F. P. Sargeant, in seconding, remarked that the smallness or largeness of the amount involved by the recommendation did not enter into the question. The point was that an insurance which was not itself contributory was absolutely pernicious.

Mr. Harrison agreed with the Vice-President that the Council had no wish to penalise any of their employés, but at the same time they ought to be careful not to pauperise them. (Hear, hear.) It should keep it clearly before employed contributors that there must be an element of sacrifice on their own part—that they must make some contribution to schemes for their benefit.

Mr. E. T. Neathercoat said his view was that benefits under any scheme of insurance should not be conferred other than upon the self-contributory principle.

Mr. J. R. Young confessed himself one of the indiscreet, foolish persons mentioned by Mr. Harrison. He had solved the whole difficulty, and smoothed away much unpleasantness by deciding to pay, in every case, the whole

of the contributions for insurance, and he had not yet heard that any of the individuals affected considered themselves pauperised. He detected beneath the remarks of members of Council a lurking dislike to the whole scheme of Health Insurance.

Mr. A. Hagon remarked that the State intended that each party should bear its share, and he thought that as employers the Society should not depart from the terms of the Act. He suggested that the matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. W. L. Currie expressed surprise that the matter should ever have come before the committee. He did not know what members of the Society over the length and breadth of the land would think if the Council were to pay the subscriptions of their employés under the scheme.

Dr. Symes expressed surprise that such a proposal as the one made was ever entertained by the committee.

Mr. R. L. Gifford regarded the attitude taken by Mr. Young as quite unconstitutional, because he had no right as a matter of convenience to relieve his employés of some little duty they owed to the State. (Mr. Young: "Call it a rise in salary.") If Mr. Young or anyone else cared to do that sort of thing to those they employed it would be much more dignified and rational to increase their salaries. It seemed to him that the Council might as well pay a proportion of the rents of the private houses of their employés as take a burden off their shoulders in the manner proposed.

The Treasurer said he was astonished when Mr. White got up and recommended that the employés' contribution should be paid, especially when the Finance Committee decided that they could not accept the recommendation. The Finance Committee were also assured by two of its members, who were also on the Library Committee, that they knew nothing whatever about the recommendation. It was not only the principle of the proposal to which he objected, there was another reason he had for opposing it. The expenses of the Society are going up enormously, and the income is not increasing. It is therefore the duty of the Finance Committee to keep well on the right side in money matters.

The Vice-President stated that the proposal of the committee would be withdrawn. Personally, he was not a keen advocate of it.

The President remarked that a good deal of time had been spent on the discussion, but really the point was an interesting one. He appeared at the meeting with no backbone at all. His practice in business, in regard to the minor members of his staff and one or two others, was to pay their insurance, and to make those who could afford it pay their own subscription. He had therefore no consistency either way. He regarded this as the most generous way of translating the scheme. Of course, when the lower paid of his staff came to earn more wages they would be called to pay their own insurance money.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, with the exception of the Insurance paragraph.

Local Associations Committee.

The report of this committee, submitted by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, referred to the establishment of new Associations in suburban London, the renewed activity of other Associations, and the probability of the early establishment of an organisation to cover the county of Berkshire. The Chairman has accepted an invitation to address the Swansea pharmacists in the autumn. Mr. T. A. White addressed pharmacists of the Isle of Wight at Ryde on July 18, when an Association was formed; and Mr. Bilson consented to attend a meeting at Trowbridge on July 17 for the purpose of establishing a County Association for Wiltshire. The committee recommended that a district meeting be convened at Rhyl, and mentioned that Mr. Hagon had addressed a meeting at Margate.

Mr. Neathercoat, proposing the adoption of the report, stated that several of the meetings had resulted in the formation of what were known as County Associations under the Federation scheme.

The report was adopted.

Divisional Secretaries.

Appointment of additional Divisional Secretaries for two or three vacancies was postponed until November.

Registration as Apprentices or Students.

The Secretary announced that the names of twenty-nine persons had been placed upon the Register as apprentices or students.

Report on Examinations.

The report on examinations for July showed that in England and Wales eighteen candidates were examined for the Major certificate, of whom thirteen passed and five failed, while 178 were examined for the Minor, of whom ninety passed and eighty-eight failed. In Scotland six candidates for the Major certificate were examined, of whom three passed and three failed; while for the Minor, eighty-three candidates were examined, of whom thirty-nine passed and forty-four failed.

Diplomas were granted to the pharmaceutical chemists who passed the Major examination.

General Purposes Committee.

The Secretary read the report of the Parliamentary General Purposes Committee. This mentioned that Mr. Rowsell gave a statement reporting the progress of the work of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance. It was pointed out that a good deal of attention had been given to arranging the basis upon which the scale of prices and charges for the pharmaceutical portion of the medical services under the Act should be framed. Consideration of the question is still proceeding, and particulars of the practice in various parts of the Kingdom are being collected. Mr. Rowsell stated that in his opinion there had been no departure on the part of the Commissioners from the intention to carry out the main principles of Section 15 of the Act. The position was discussed at considerable length, and it was agreed that the Standing Committee should give particular attention to the arrangements that appear to be in contemplation in regard to the administration of sanatorium benefits under the Act. Further reports were submitted relative to pharmaceutical reciprocity between the Colonies and Great Britain. The President stated that all the reports had not yet been received, and a good many of those received are still incomplete. The consideration of the question was deferred.

Mr. Rowsell, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the work of the Standing Committee on Insurance. It is satisfactory to notice, he said, how many chemists had been appointed to Insurance Committees throughout the country, and how useful they appear to be on these committees. (Hear, hear.) In many cases they have been put on Sanatorium Sub-committees and on the Finance Committees. In nearly every case their help is recognised. In many instances they have been appointed chairmen of the different sub-committees. It is a pleasure to find that in all respects they are regarded as specially suitable for the work on the various committees, and are thus receiving the recognition of their fellows. (Hear, hear.)

The President remarked that Mr. Cuff had to leave the meeting early, having to attend a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Maidstone. (Applause.)

The report was adopted, Dr. Symes alone dissenting.

Herbarium Report.

The Secretary read the report of the Curator on his examination of the herbariums sent in in the competition. This recommended that the silver medal should be awarded to L. F. Davidson, and the bronze medal to Eric Tittrington. The Curator stated that both collections were of considerable merit and of nearly equal value.

It was agreed that the awards recommended should be made, and a vote of thanks was awarded the Curator for his services.

This was all the public business.

Cuban Honey.—A considerable amount of honey and beeswax is produced in the eastern part of Cuba. It is estimated that 250,000 gals. of honey (valued at 21,000*l.*) and 250,000 lb. of wax (valued at 13,500*l.*) were exported in 1909-10. The honey is dark in colour but of good quality. Nearly the whole of it goes to the Netherlands, and the wax to Germany.

BIRTH.

Drynan.—At Havelock Cottage, Carluke, on July 31, the wife of John F. Drynan, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bayley—Dunn-Coleman.—At Union Church, Queen Square, Brighton, on August 3, by the Rev. F. W. J. Merlin, M.A., B.Sc., B.D., John Wesley Bayley, chemist and druggist, to Rebecca Florence Dunn-Coleman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dunn-Coleman, Brighton.

Priestley—Bertie.—At United Free Church, Auchenblae, Fordoun, on July 31, by the Rev. John Anderson, B.D., assisted by the Rev. W. D. Niven, M.A., Blairgowrie, John, third son of Mr. Samuel Priestley, Glenview, Paisley, and Margowan, Lochgoilhead, to Edith Isabella Allan, elder daughter of Mr. J. Bertie, chemist and druggist, Auchenblae.

Richards—Rowe.—At St. Paul's Church, Starcross, on August 1, Arthur, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Richards, Exeter, to Ethel Margaret, only daughter of Mr. F. Rowe, chemist and druggist, and Mrs. Rowe, Starcross.

Samways—Romans.—At the Old Parish Church, Merthyr Tydfil, on July 31, Ernest R. Samways, chemist and druggist, Watford (Herts), to Margaret Romans, only daughter of Mr. A. C. Romans, postmaster, of Merthyr Tydfil.

DEATHS.

Blunt.—At Northampton, on July 30, Mr. J. H. Blunt, aged sixty-two. Deceased had been in business for fifty-three years, having helped his father in a druggist's business at the early age of nine. He occupied various premises, and in later years was a director of Blunts, Ltd. He was taken ill while playing bowls, and died within a quarter of an hour of reaching his home.

Gee.—At Claytonville, Inkerman Terrace, Whitehaven, on July 31, Mr. Stacey Thomas Gee, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Gee, who passed the Modified examination in 1869, carried on business for many years in partnership with his brother, and retired about ten years ago.

Hooper.—On July 29, Mr. Alfred Joe Hooper, aged seventeen. Deceased, who was apprenticed to Mr. Read, chemist and druggist, of Hove, died from acute inflammation of the brain.

Howell.—At Clive House, Esher, on August 3, Mr. Reginald (Rex) Howell, F.C.S., of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 95 Southwark Street, London, S.E. Mr. Howell underwent an operation in January which disclosed a serious condition, from which recovery was hopeless. He rallied somewhat, and spent some time at Eastbourne, but becoming worse was removed home by motor-car, and died shortly afterwards. The son of Mr. John Howell, St. Paul's Churchyard, he was one of the founders of the successful business of Stevenson & Howell, which in 1898 was converted into a limited liability company, and has continued to progress ever since. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. The cremation took place at Brookwood Cemetery on August 7, and was preceded by a funeral service in Esher Parish Church. There were present at the service, besides the relatives, Mr. W. Stevenson, F.C.S., Mr. A. T. Croxford, Mr. F. C. Devon, and Mr. A. P. White.

Smith.—Mr. Peter Smith, whose death was announced in the *C. & D.* last week (index folio 186), was a native of Calow, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Wright Gallimore, chemist and druggist, Cavendish Street, Chesterfield, to whom he acted as assistant for over thirty years. He succeeded to the business in 1869, and retired from commercial life in 1887.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Ex-Provost A. A. Porteous, chemist and druggist, Lerwick, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of Lieutenancy for Shetland.

Mr. Herbert James Sharp, chemist, 49 Edward Street, Brighton, has been nominated to fill a casual vacancy on the Town Council.

Mr. P. F. Rowsell, chemist and druggist, Exeter, has been appointed Chairman of the Sanatoria and General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Devon Insurance Committee.

Mr. Alleyne Farr, chemist and druggist, Orange, New South Wales, who with his wife attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Edinburgh last week, has gone on the Continent until September, when the return will be made to London.

Mr. A. W. Berresford, chemist and druggist, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, was a passenger on the Irish excursion train on August 5 which was involved in a serious accident. Mr. Berresford escaped with injuries to his legs, but he says he will never forget his experience.

Mr. Sidney W. Bunker, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., son of Mr. C. J. G. Bunker, Twickenham, who passed the Final examination for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry, recently held in London, in Branch E (the Chemistry of Foods and Drugs, Fertilisers, etc.), graduated from King's College, London, with first-class honours in chemistry. During the past three years he has been chief assistant chemist to Mr. C. T. Bennett, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., F.C.S., in the analytical laboratories of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., during which period he has been associated with Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., in various research papers.

Mr. John Henry Bell, who on account of increasing years has just retired from business at Stapleford, Nottingham, has had a career in pharmacy of which any man might be proud. The descendant of a long line of yeoman farmers in Nottinghamshire, Mr. Bell himself began life as a farmer and continued to follow this calling until his thirty-seventh year, when, foreseeing no improvement in the depressed condition of agriculture in this country, he decided to exchange it for that of pharmacy. Joining his brother, Mr. C. C. Bell, at Epworth, in 1879, he began at once to qualify himself for his new *rôle*. In three months he had passed the Preliminary, and exactly three years after this he passed the Minor examination. He then became a partner in the firm of Bell Brothers, but six years afterwards, desiring a larger scope, retired from it and removed to Stapleford, where he purchased the business of the late Mr. Barton, to which subsequently he added another at the other end of the town. These he has carried on ever since, latterly with the co-operation of his son, Mr. C. E. Bell, in whose favour he now retires. Mr. Bell, during his residence at Stapleford, has, as the "Ilkeston Pioneer" says in recording his retirement, "touched the public life of the town at every point." He was for many years vicar's churchwarden, and for a term a member of the Nottinghamshire County Council. He is still a Justice of the Peace for the county, a Commissioner of Land Tax for Nottinghamshire, a Foundation manager and trustee for the Stapleford Church School, vice-chairman of the Stapleford County School, and a member of several other public bodies. Mr. Bell attributes any success he may have had in business to the fact that he started with a good education, and has always retained his interest in literature and the things of the mind. It is probably due also in large measure to the fact that he has not been afraid to take his share in the public life of the neighbourhood, and has not shirked his duties as a citizen while cultivating his own garden. Gardening, in a literal sense, has, by the way, always been his hobby, and we trust he will long continue to derive pleasure from it in the pleasant suburb of West Bridgford, to which he has retired.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

The Parliamentary Adjournment.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on Wednesday until October 7.

Motor-spirit Duty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Tuesday that the duty collected on motors for 1911-12 was 714,318*l.* The rebate amounted to 90,536*l.*

Blended Wines.

During the Committee stage of the Finance Bill on August 5, Mr. Bigland moved a clause repealing the authorisation given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to issue regulations prohibiting the sale of blended British and foreign wines unless the description clearly indicated that the wine was a mixture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to accept the amendment, but promised that if the regulations are in any way too strict he would be pleased to consider the matter. The clause was withdrawn on this understanding.

The Cultivation of the Poppy.

Sir E. Grey stated in the House of Commons on August 6 that the Government have received repeated assurances from the provisional Government in China that they will pursue a policy of rigorous suppression of the cultivation of the poppy. In the present unsettled condition of the country he could not attempt to determine the date when the central Government would be in a position to exercise the necessary control. It would be premature to consider the possibility of the revision of the Agreements with China concerning opium.

Infection from Telephones.

Mr. Bennett-Goldney on August 7 asked the Postmaster-General if, in the interests of health, he will give instructions that all telephone mouthpieces in the House and in all Government offices shall be fitted with a "Dongor" or other equally efficient antiseptic cover.—The Postmaster-General replied that the fullest investigation had been made by leading bacteriologists into the alleged risk of infection from the use of telephones at public call offices, and they had proved that there is no such risk provided that the mouthpieces are kept reasonably clean. He did not propose to take any action.

Ships' Medicine Scales Committee.

It is stated that the Board of Trade have decided to allow hospital space on board cargo vessels to be deducted from the gross tonnage—a concession which is of considerable advantage in connection with the payment of dues. The question was considered by the Departmental Committee on the revision of the medicine scale for merchant ships (see *C. & D.*, August 26, 1911, index folio 346). The provision of hospital accommodation will not be given the form, however, of compulsory regulation. It was also proposed that an additional medical officer should be carried on all emigrant ships having more than 1,500 passengers, but no special obligation in this respect has been imposed.

Veterinary Surgeons and Motor Spirit.

During the debate on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons on August 1 Mr. Basil Peto moved to extend to veterinary surgeons the rebate on motor spirit which is allowed in the case of members of the medical profession, on the ground that they are often compelled to travel long distances in the event of such outbreaks of disease as have occurred quite recently. He quoted a case of a veterinary surgeon who pays 11*l.* 5*s.* a year tax on the petrol he uses in his motor-car. Mr. Hobhouse, who answered for the Treasury, said it was impossible to grant a remission in the case of one—and that a comparatively small—class of trader. It would at once lead to a similar demand from commercial travellers and local tradesmen. Mr. Austen Chamberlain did not agree that the veterinary surgeon ought to be classed as a trader. He thought they should be classed as professional men. The proposal was defeated by 207 votes to 146.

Duty-free Tobacco.

On the Report stage of the Finance Bill Mr. C. Bathurst, who is the agricultural expert in the House, succeeded in getting the Chancellor of the Exchequer to accept the following new clause regarding the growing of tobacco for agricultural use:

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may authorise responsible persons, duly licensed to grow tobacco within the United Kingdom, to grow tobacco for the sole purpose of obtaining an extract therefrom to be used without payment of duty in the manufacture of insecticides or sheep-wash or for other purely agricultural or horticultural purposes. The authority shall be granted subject to such security and the observance of such regulations and conditions as the Commissioners may prescribe, and if any person so authorised acts in contravention or fails to comply with any of these regulations or conditions, the article in respect of which the offence is committed shall be forfeited, and the person committing the offence shall be liable in respect of each offence to an Excise penalty of fifty pounds.

Mr. Wheler, who seconded Mr. Bathurst's motion, had previously tried unsuccessfully to gain acceptance for a clause to the same effect.

Spirit for Technical Purposes.

On August 5, during the discussion of the Finance Bill, Mr. Bigland moved that in computing the number of gallons of spirits distilled by any person "there shall be reckoned only such spirits as are distilled for use as intoxicating liquor, for the sale by retail of which a Justices' licence is requisite." The object is that spirit used for technical purposes should go without paying duty. Mr. Bigland indicated that spirit could be used in many directions for technical purposes if it were cheaper; he instanced the varnish trade and the refining of coconut oil. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the difficulty of discriminating the two classes of spirit is purely a practical one, as machinery could not be set up for following liquors to their destination. Mr. Austen Chamberlain thought the revenue would be sufficiently protected by placing upon the manufacturer the onus of proving that the spirit on which he claimed relief from duty had in fact gone to the purpose which would entitle him to such relief. Mr. Hope thought discrimination could be managed in the same way as for petrol duty. Sir Philip Magnus suggested that a rebate would meet the case of spirit used in industrial work. The proposal was defeated by 201 votes to 156.

Taxing Advertisement Boards.

Captain Murray, M.P., who recently made the interesting suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that signboards bearing medicinal and commercial advertisements should be taxed to swell the revenues of the country, informs our Parliamentary representative that he is fully aware that the income so derived would be very small, but that his action is dictated with a view to the abolition altogether of what he regards as eyesores. The Bill which has been introduced in France has already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and it is hoped that its further progress may not be delayed. This proposes that the signboards should be taxed at the rate of 2*l.* a year per square yard for boards under 6 yards in length, double that amount for those under 10 yards, 8*l.* the square yard for those under 20 yards, and 16*l.* the square yard for all over that size. The question of rural advertisements of this particular class is being taken up by many local authorities, and a number of bodies have forwarded to their County Councils the following resolution: "That the County Council be requested to take steps, by the issue of a by-law or otherwise, to prevent the disfigurement of the landscape by the erection of unsightly boards." In the case of the Corporation of Dover, it may be recalled, a special Act of Parliament was obtained giving the local authority full control over all public advertising.

Gas Companies as Chemical Manufacturers.

As forecasted by our Parliamentary representative, an important step has been taken by the Chairman of Ways and Means for the purpose of raising the whole question of the restricting clauses which have been inserted in various

Gas Bills before Parliament in relation to the purchase and manufacture by the gas companies of residual products. The Chairman of Ways and Means placed the following notice on the Order Paper of the House of Commons :

That it is expedient that a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons be appointed to consider and report whether any and, if any, what restrictions should be imposed on gas authorities with respect to the purchase and manufacture of the residual products resulting from the manufacture of gas by other gas authorities, or of other chemicals. That a message be sent to the Lords to communicate this resolution, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Whitley (Chairman of Ways and Means), in moving his resolution on August 5, said it dealt with a matter which has been the subject of contest on a number of private Bills during the present Session, and that contest by all appearances is likely to be renewed next Session and in future Sessions unless something is done in the meantime. The Chairman of Committees in the other House and himself had come to the conclusion that it would be greatly to the interests of both parties, and at the same time effect a great saving of expense, if the whole question were considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses instead of having this matter the subject of contest on individual Bills. That is the reason why, with the consent of the House, that he proposed that a Joint Committee should be set up, before which each of the parties could put forward their views. Then they might have a report from that committee for the guidance of the Private Bill Committees.

Mr. Joyce asked whether, if such a committee were set up, would it have power to recommend legislation to prevent municipal authorities, which at present have the power, from getting such residuals.

Mr. Whitley replied that it is a matter of some doubt how far the existing powers of gas authorities do come under the question which has arisen. Some Private Bill Committees this Session have inserted clauses of a retrospective character placing restrictions on the purchase of residuals by gas authorities. It is necessary that the proposed committee should inquire into the whole question.

Mr. Handel Booth asked whether it was intended that the members of the committee should be appointed by the Government, the Committee of Selection, or the Chairman of Ways and Means.

Mr. Whitley said if the resolution were agreed to by the other House the names would be chosen by the Chairman of Ways and Means.

Mr. Joyce asked whether the committee was suggested to produce uniformity among all classes—whether it is companies or municipal corporations that produce the gas.

Mr. Whitley replied in the affirmative, and, answering further inquiries, said he thought the words of the Act of Parliament included both companies and local authorities. Both parties would appear before the committee and evidence would be taken. In all probability the future practice of Private Bill Committees would follow the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Our Parliamentary correspondent learns on inquiry in official quarters that it is extremely unlikely that the Joint Committee will be set up before the second portion of the present Session, and it is doubtful whether the names of the committee will be made known before the autumn Session, although steps have already been taken to ascertain the names of those willing to serve. Assuming that the committee gets to work in the early autumn no practical effect could be given to its recommendations until next year.

"Diseases and Remedies."—The fourth edition of this useful book for chemists has recently been published by the *C. & D.* It is a concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, telling the nature of ailments and describing the methods of treatment. The fourth edition has been carefully revised by a general medical practitioner, and certain parts of the book have been entirely rewritten. It is published at 3*s.* (by post 3*s.* 3*d.*), and can be obtained from the *C. & D.* offices in London or Australia and from the wholesale and sundries houses.

National Health Insurance.

Answers to Inquiries.

Mr. Masterman announced on August 5 that in view of the many requests that had been made to him he had arranged for questions and answers on the Act to be printed separately.

Sanatorium Benefit.

Mr. Masterman stated on August 6 that arrangements have been made by a number of Insurance Committees for the immediate administration of sanatoria benefits. He had no doubt that some cases had already been dealt with, but he could not give the approximate number.

How the Act is Working.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons on August 7, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the National Insurance Act is working with a measure of success and smoothness which has surprised those who are responsible for its administration. During the first week 16,548,960 stamps were sold; in the second week the number was under 11,000,000; and in the third week it was 15,128,994. Nearly 11,000,000 out of the 13,000,000 insurable persons have joined approved societies to date.

Local Committees.

At a meeting of Blackburn Town Council on August 1 it was reported that the General Purposes Committee had received a deputation from the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, consisting of Messrs. Grimshaw (President), Gifford, Critchley, Aspinall, and Openshaw, with respect to the appointment by the Council of a pharmacist as one of the members nominated by them on the Blackburn Insurance Committee. The various points raised were debated, and a resolution was passed that the committee could not see their way to alter their present nominations.

Medical Benefit in Ireland.

Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., informs our Parliamentary correspondent that a scheme for bringing Ireland under the medical benefit section of the National Insurance Act has been suggested by the trades unions in Ireland, but that the proposal is at present entirely in embryo and has not been brought under the consideration of the party leaders either in Dublin or London. It is believed that the scheme makes provision for the conversion of the existing Poor-law dispensaries into National Insurance dispensaries. It is also proposed to set up special dispensaries where necessary.

The Chemist's Question.

At the annual meeting of the payees of the Ebbw Vale (Mon.) Workmen's Doctors Fund, Mr. Owen Thomas, chemist and druggist, Ebbw Vale, rose to ask a question, but his presence at the meeting was objected to, and he was not allowed to speak. Mr. Thomas afterwards explained that the question he had desired to put at the meeting was : "Will the Doctors Fund Committee guarantee that their members will have free and unfettered choice of chemist, after the end of this year, in accordance with Section 15 of the National Insurance Act, which states that all insured persons shall have the right to obtain their medicine and medical appliances from any person, firm, or corporate body?"

Free Choice of Doctor.

Captain Clay asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 7 whether an insured person will be able to choose the doctor he wishes to be attended by, or whether, in order to obtain medical treatment, he will be compelled to be attended by a doctor who agrees to serve under the National Insurance Act whether he has confidence in that doctor or not.—Mr. Masterman replied that Section 15 of the Act provides for free choice of doctor from a panel composed of all the doctors in any district who wish to work under the Act. An insured person may be allowed to make his own arrangements for medical attendance and

to receive a contribution from the Insurance Committee towards the cost of medical attendance.

Exempted Persons.

Sir Henry Kimber on August 2 asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, where a person is in receipt of an income of 26*l.* or upwards per annum not dependent on his personal exertions, he may, if he wishes, obtain a certificate of exemption, but the employer of a person holding such a certificate will have to pay the usual employer's contribution in respect of him; and, if so, how it is proposed that the employer's contribution shall be collected in such cases, and who will get the benefit of it? Mr. Masterman, who replied, said the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The employers' contributions are being collected in the usual way by means of stamps affixed to a card which the employer should obtain from the post-office. Under Section 4 (4) of the Act such contributions are to be carried to such account and dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners, which regulations are now being drafted.

The "Foresters'" View.

Delegates of the Ancient Order of Foresters are in conference in Leicester. On August 5 the High Chief Ranger, referring to the attitude of the medical profession in relation to the medical benefit under the National Insurance Act, said:

We as a society have always worked most harmoniously with the medical profession, and I am certain of this—that it is not the members of the medical profession who are associated with us who are taking up an irreconcilable attitude, but others who are not to any appreciable extent interested in the class of practice covered by the Act. We know from actual experience that the terms under the Act represent an appreciable increase on present payments, and we certainly do not regret it. We have been well served by our medical officers in the past, and I think it is only just that this tribute to their services should be publicly made. The medical profession should not lose sight of the fact that for services that have been rendered gratuitously in the past in thousands of cases they will in future be paid. Should the medical profession as a body continue their present attitude I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Commissioners will hand the fees to the Order, when I have no doubt we shall be able to make satisfactory arrangements. (Cheers.) The great mistake the doctors are making is to assume that they are to be Government officials instead of officials of the members of the approved societies.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.—The following are the officers who have been elected for 1912-13: *President*, Mr. James Radford; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Tranmer and Mr. Buckingham; *Hon. Secretary* (Provisional), Mr. E. W. Mann; *Treasurer*, Mr. Poole; *Librarian*, Mr. F. H. Alcock; *Auditors*, Mr. V. Thompson and Mr. Whitley.

Drug-store Proprietors.—The monthly meeting of the Manchester Branch of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors was held on July 31 at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, Mr. Balshaw in the chair. Arrangements were made for a picnic to Alderley Edge by motors on August 21, leaving the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, at 2.30 P.M.

Whitby Visited.—The first summer outing of the Middlesbrough Chemists' Association took place on July 31 to Whitby. The party, numbering thirty, included several ladies. Arriving at Whitby the sands were sought, but rain caused a hasty retreat to a more sheltered place. Afterwards an adjournment was made to Botham's Café, where tea was taken. After tea the Abbey and ancient streets were inspected, but some sought indoor amusement owing to the inclement weather. On reaching the train at night Mr. Thompson (the Secretary) was thanked for having organised everything so satisfactorily, and Mr. Ellington (the President) was thanked for his forethought in providing light refreshments for the return journey.

Agar-agar.—The production in Macassar has increased owing to the good demand prevailing in China; the exports during 1911 were 1,051 tons, against 710 tons in 1910 and 714 tons in 1909.

The Shops Act, 1912.

The following are brief particulars of recent local arrangements:

Barking.—The proposed closing order for chemists and druggists has fallen through, the necessary majority not having been secured.

Belfast.—At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation on August 1, the decision of the Police Committee to adjourn proceeding with the proposed closing order for vendors of medicines was confirmed. Councillor Dr. Williamson, J.P., said that application had been made by the Ulster Drug-trade Association for a closing order providing for a weekly half-holiday on Wednesdays. The Association had taken the opinion of their members by postcard. One hundred and five cards were sent out; 77 were returned in favour of the proposed order, 11 were conditionally in favour, 5 not in favour, 2 in favour of another day, and 1 uncertain. Since notice of intention to make the order had been published a memorial has been received from seven pharmaceutical chemists out of nine in the north end of the city asking to be exempted from the proposed order. Three other applications for exemption and two objections to the order had been received.

Birkenhead.—A sub-committee of the Health Committee submitted to the Birkenhead Town Council a recommendation that the Town Clerk be instructed to take all steps necessary to the making of closing orders fixing Thursday as the day for the weekly half-holiday for chemists' shops and drug-stores.

Brighton.—The voting in respect to the proposed half-day closing order resulted as follows: For closing, 34; against closing, 25. The requisite two-thirds majority not having been obtained "in favour" of closing, the local authorities will not proceed further in the matter.

Deptford.—The Borough Council adopted a resolution on July 31 that they will act as agents of the London County Council in the administration of the Shops Act. Alderman Garland Wells, in moving the latter recommendation, said that the action of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, with their diverse views as to who should administer the Act, was not treating the shopkeepers fairly. Mr. J. Quail thought the whole purpose of the Act would be lost if there was not uniformity of action in London, and that could not be obtained by leaving the administration to the various Borough Councils.

Exeter.—At a meeting of the Market and General Purposes Committee of the Exeter City Council the Town Clerk reported that notice of intention to make an order under the Shops Act in respect of chemists had been duly advertised, and no objection to the order had been made. The Town Clerk was authorised to take steps to make the order, subject to the insertion in such order as desired by the petitioners of the special provision regarding the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Lambeth.—The Borough Council is of opinion that the Act should be administered either wholly by the Borough Councils or wholly by the London County Council, and has decided that if the Borough Councils as a whole will administer the Act within their respective areas, the Lambeth Council will be prepared to do the same.

Lewisham.—The Borough Council has decided to adhere to a previous resolution that it is desirable that the Act should be administered in its entirety by the London County Council.

Oldham.—The Watch Committee of the Oldham Town Council reports that there is the requisite two-thirds majority of chemists and druggists in favour of an order for closing on Tuesdays at 1 P.M. An order will be made in due course.

Pembroke Dock.—It is proposed to make a closing order for Wednesdays for the Pater Ward, and notice has been given accordingly. For other days the chemists' hours are to be: Monday, 9 P.M.; Tuesday, 9 P.M.; Thursday, 9 P.M.; Friday, 9.30 P.M.; Saturday, 10 P.M.

Peterborough.—A closing order for chemists and druggists has been issued by the Peterborough City Council, the hours of closing scheduled being: Monday and Tuesday, 7 P.M.; Wednesday and Friday, 8 P.M.; Thursday, 1 P.M.; and Saturday, 10 P.M. The area of the city affected by the order is Bridge Street, Narrow Street, Wentworth Street, Priestgate, Market Place, Queen Street, Cumbergate, Exchange Street, Church Street, Cowgate, Long Causeway, Midgate, Westgate, Lincoln Road, and Park Road.

Retford.—The Town Council has issued a draft order for chemists and druggists to close on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 8.

THE markets this week have been under the influence of the holidays, and business in all directions has been curtailed. With more settled labour conditions, however, the outlook for a good autumn trade is more hopeful. Few changes in price have occurred in the interval, these including a further substantial advance in menthol on spot as the result of export demand and small stocks. The citrates have been advanced owing to dearer raw materials. Cocaine is offered at cheaper rates by makers, and the recent decline in codeine is now general, with a revival in the falling clause. Morphine is easy, but to-day an advance of 1*s*. is asked for opium from Smyrna, on American and speculative buying. Star-anise oil is firm, and very high prices are being paid for tolu balsam. Barberry is scarce and tending upwards; and higher prices are asked for cut burdock. Chamomiles are offered at a further reduction, and chiretta is arriving freely. In Norway the market for cod-liver oil is better, but buyers here are apathetic for the time being. Ergot and lemon oil both remain firm. Lead compounds are firmer. The chief fluctuations are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Burdock Citrates Fenugreek (new) Ferri et quin. cit. Menthol Opium Otto of rose	Canary-seed (c.i.f.) Coconut oil Lead salts Shellac Valerian	Ammonia sulphate Chamomiles Turpentine	Cevadilla Cocaine Cocoa butter

Cablegram.

New York, August 8.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is lower. Peppermint oil in tins has declined to $2.60 per lb. Copaiba is easier at 48c. for Central and South American. Canada balsam has advanced to $5.00 per gal. Senega is steady at 60c. per lb. Curaçao aloes is easier at 10½c. per lb. Cascara sagrada continues steady at 9c. and hydrastis is quiet at $4.90.

London Markets.

Alcohol.—It is stated that the production of German potato spirit has increased considerably during the past three months : the output in June doubled that of May, and the July production was also good. The result of the potato crop will decide future developments. Business, however, in spirit is exceptionally slack, and consumers are holding back, this being attributed to the fact that some time ago they covered their requirements in the fear of still higher prices than those fixed by the Central.

Anise Oil (Star) is firm at 6*s*. per lb. spot for "Red Ship" brand, and to arrive 5*s*. 8*d*. c.i.f. is quoted, after business done at 5*s*. 7*d*.

Aniseed is steady, with a few orders at 26*s*. to 26*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for fair to good Russian. The quotation for Spanish is nominal at 35*s*. per cwt.

Balsam Tolu continues very scarce in all markets, and it is doubtful if any more is obtainable at 4*s*., which price has been paid. In New York $1 to $1.25 is quoted, with a very limited supply.

Barberry is scarce and trading upwards, root-bark offering at 55*s*. 6*d*. and stem-bark at 23*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c. and f.

Bergamot Oil is firm at 29*s*. per lb. net on the spot and c.i.f. for 36 to 37 per cent. esters.

Buchu.—The *Edinburgh Castle* has brought 23 packages for London, the bulk of which are ovals.

Burdock-root.—Cut on the spot has advanced to 40*s*. per cwt.

Camphor (Refined) is quiet, Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offering for September-October shipment at 1*s*. 6*d*. c.i.f.

Canary-seed is firmer for new crop Turkish for shipment, but the spot value is unchanged at 57*s*. 6*d*. per quarter. Good Morocco is held for 65*s*. The Spanish crop is reported to be short and prices dear.

Cantharides.—Additional quotations to those given last week are from 2*s*. 11*d*. to 3*s*. per lb. c.i.f. for sound Russian.

Caraway-seed is firm but quiet at 33*s*. 6*d*. to 35*s*. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch.

Chaulmoogra Oil.—Fourteen cases have arrived from Calcutta.

Chiretta.—According to Customs Bill A, 150 packages have arrived from Calcutta per *City of Calcutta*, and 103 bales are entered per *Golconda*, also from Calcutta.

Cinchona.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on August 22 will consist of 9,580 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid, 257 cases and 1,167 bales Succirubra, or 11,004 packages, weighing about 960,599 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on July 31 consisted of 3,000 packages Government and 18,344 packages private bark, or 21,334 packages in all, these figures including the quantity to be offered at the above auction. The shipments from Java to Europe during July amounted to 1,590,000 Amst. lb., against 942,000 A. lb. in 1911 and 1,624,000 A. lb. in 1910. The total shipments (January to July) are now as follows : 1912, 7,849,000 A. lb.; 1911, 8,805,000 A. lb.; and 1910, 10,369,000 A. lb.

Cinnamon-leaf Oil is steady, Ceylon offering at 2¼*d*. per oz.

Citronella Oil remains very scarce on spot, small lots of Ceylon offering in drums at 1*s*. 7*d*. net and Java at 2*s*. 9*d*. net.

Coca-leaves.—At the Amsterdam auction to be held on August 22 1,439 packages Java will be offered, weighing 75,620 kilos. During July 1912 1,225 packages Java were shipped to Europe.

Cocaine.—With the various makers keenly competing for business, the hydrochloride is now obtainable at 6*s*. 1*d*. per oz., less 5 per cent.

Cocoa Butter.—At the Amsterdam auction on Tuesday 83 tons Van Houten's A quality sold at 83.75c., against 89.08c. in July; 50 tons B quality at 80c., against 83.05c.; 38 tons Blooker sold at 81.33c.

Cod-liver Oil is a nominal market on spot in the absence of business. In Norway, however, the market is reported as rather firmer, one refiner asking 62*s*.; in other directions 60*s*. is quoted, with the possibility that 59*s*. c.i.f. would lead to actual business. Our Bergen correspondent writes on August 5 that the market continues quiet at the nominal quotation of 59*s*. per barrel c.i.f. for finest-non-congealing oil. Many holders, however, are asking higher prices, which so far have not been paid.

Codeine.—The reduction which we announced in our issue a fortnight ago on the part of an outside maker has now become general, and the current quotation, as then indicated, is 15*s*. 3*d*. per oz. for contract lots, 175 oz. of pure crystals, with the benefit of the reduction clause.

Copper Sulphate is steady at 23*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 24*l*. per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, and 25*l*. 15*s*. for January-April.

Coriander-seed.—New crop Morocco has been sold at 11*s*. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. Old crop on the spot is in good supply and difficult of sale, the nominal value being about 10*s*. 6*d*. to 11*s*. per cwt.

Cumin-seed is unchanged at 22*s*. per cwt. for Morocco.

Ergot.—It is still difficult to get offers for forward delivery, and spot holders remain firm, the value of fair sound Russian being 3*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*., according to holder.

Eucalyptus Oil is selling steadily at the rates quoted last week.

Fenugreek-seed.—The price of new crop Morocco has advanced, the quotation now being 9*s*. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. There has been a good demand on the spot, with sales at 9*s*. to 9*s*. 3*d*. per cwt. for good quality.

Hellebore-root.—The crop of both white and black is proving to be small, and higher values, especially for *white*, are looked for, the value being about 35*s*. per cwt. in 10-ton lots, and *black* about 16*s*. c. and f.

Hops.—It is anticipated that the hop crop in this country will turn out much better than was expected, and similar conditions apply to the U.S.A. and the Continent. The probability is that lower values will prevail during the next few months.

Horehound Herb.—Prime white is offered at 23*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c. and f. terms.

Insect-flowers.—According to a Trieste advice the market shows a slackening off in demand, the values being as under: Finest closed Dalmatian, 152*s*. to 161*s*.; wild Montenegrian, 133*s*. 6*d*. to 143*s*.; and open flowers, 78*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c. and f.

Irish Moss.—The stormy weather on the French coast has interfered with the collection, which is now in progress, and the market shows a hardening tendency.

Lavender Oil is firm. Grasse houses are keenly competing among themselves for the new crop at the centres of distillation, and the tendency is upwards.

Lead Salts.—In view of the rise in the metal all the compounds derived therefrom are tending higher, especially acetate and nitrate.

Lemon Oil remains firm with continued animation in Sicily, from whence prompt shipment is quoted at 7*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 9*d*. and forward delivery 6*s*. 2*d*. to 6*s*. 4*d*. c.i.f.

A Palermo advice dated August 3 reports a fairly active market for prompt oil at firm and unchanged prices, owing to the demand from consumers and local buyers, who have still previous engagements to cover. The demand for new crop from abroad has fallen off. Locally there is a general anxiety as to the level of price which lemon-growers, basing their sales on the present figures for new-crop lemon oil, are already asking for forward contracts for their new lemons. Owing to this anxiety efforts are being made in some quarters to keep down the firmness which has been prevalent for new-crop oil. However, these efforts clash against the unfavourable reports in regard to the pending crop, and according to which the previous figures as to the anticipated total output ought to be revised downwards. For prompt shipment last crop is quoted 7*s*. 7*d*. and new crop 6*s*. 2*d*. per lb. c.i.f. London.

Linseed is steady at 67*s*. 6*d*. to 70*s*. per quarter for good clean quality.

Menthol.—Dearer. With more inquiry in the market, especially for export account, business has been done on the spot at from 27*s*. 6*d*. to 28*s*. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki. For single tins 28*s*. 6*d*. is asked and paid. Twenty cases have arrived *via* Havre, but they are mostly for delivery against contract. To arrive Suzuki with equal quantities of oil has been sold at 31*s*. for August-September shipment, 24*s*. 3*d*. for January-February, and 24*s*. c.i.f. for February-March.

Morphine.—British makers continue to quote hydrochloride powder at 10*s*. 3*d*. per oz. net, and less for contract quantities.

Oils (Fixed).—*Linseed* is flat at 33*s*. 3*d*. spot in pipes and 33*s*. 3*d*. in barrels. *Cottonseed* is quiet at 26*s*. for crude on spot, 27*s*. 3*d*. for ordinary pale refined, and 30*s*. 6*d*. for sweet refined. *Soya* is 28*s*. 9*d*. in barrels on spot. *Rape* is quiet at 33*s*. on spot and 34*s*. 3*d*. for refined in casks. Lagos *Palm* oil is 28*s*. 9*d*. in Liverpool. China *Wood* oil is 35*s*. spot and 35*s*. c.i.f. for August-September. *Petroleum* is dull at 7¾*d*. for Russian, 8*d*. for American, and 9*d*. for water-white. *Turpentine* is about 6*d*. per cwt. cheaper, closing at 32*s*. 6*d*. for American on the spot and 32*s*. 9*d*. for September.

Opium.—Cables to hand to-day from Smyrna announce sales of about 60 to 70 cases to U.S.A. and speculators at an advance. Holders now quote at from 17*s*. 6*d*. to 18*s*. for 11 per cent., which is 1*s*. higher. On the spot Turkey druggists' is offered at from 20*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. The market for Persian opium in Hong-Kong shows a considerable advance, in consequence of which extreme prices are asked for this description.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on July 26 that "We have again to report a quiet week owing to the tenacity of holders, who still maintain very high pretensions. Buyers came forward at 16*s*. to 18*s*. as to quality for new and old stuff, but sellers demand fully 2*s*. per lb. higher. The news from Salonica this week reports a lower estimate of the crop, the highest being 251,000 lb. and the lowest 168,000 lb., but we are inclined to believe the former, which is equal to about 1,600 cases. The sales on our market this week amount to only four cases common low grades at 13*s*. 6*d*. to 14*s*. 8*d*. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 602 cases, against 245 at same date last year."

A Constantinople correspondent writes on August 2 that the sales for the week amount to 35 cases for export and seven for speculation at from 240 to 250 ptrs., according to quality. There is now very little left for disposal at the moment, and any important demand will influence prices upwards. From the Interior it is reported that the Turkish Government officials are directly intervening in the business relations between peasants and merchants, as the Government itself is interested in raising the values of opium. It cancels business which does not appear suitable for itself, and publishes notices communicating the advanced prices to the principal markets. These tactics bewilder the peasants, who are in a quandary, and do not know how to act.

Orange Oil.—A telegram from Sicily to-day quotes *sweet* of new crop for January-March shipment at 8*s*. 3*d*. and *bitter* at 8*s*. 6*d*. per lb. c.i.f.

Peppermint Oil.—In anticipation of new crop easier prices are quoted from the other side for American tin oil, but here there is no change at from 11*s*. per lb. upwards; H.G.H. is still 15*s*. 6*d*.

Quicksilver is unchanged at last week's decline to 8*l*. 5*s*., second-hand still quoting 8*l*. per bottle.

Quinine.—The German makers have done business this week, including new Zimmer at the official price of 9¾*d*. per oz. The second-hand market has been quiet but firm, with sellers of German at 9½*d*., December at 9¾*d*., and Amsterdam at 9⅜*d*., the latter brand having been sold, it is reported, at 9½*d*. for October. Java is offered at 9¼*d*. for prompt delivery.

The landings in London during July were 115,984 oz., and the deliveries 47,120 oz., leaving a stock on July 31 of 4,145,472 oz., against 3,458,000 oz. in 1911.

Sarsaparilla.—The arrivals include ten bales Lima-Jamaica from Panama.

Senega.—Cables to-day quote 2*s*. 8*d*. per lb. c.i.f., and spot prices are from 2*s*. 9*d*. to 2*s*. 10*d*. net.

Shellac, although quiet, has a firmer tone, the value of fair TN orange being 62*s*. to 63*s*. on the spot; futures are also firmer, with a fair business in August delivery at 62*s*. to 63*s*.

Spices.—No auctions have been held this week owing to the holidays. Privately Zanzibar *Cloves* are quiet with spot sellers at 7 11/16*d*.; to arrive September-November shipment has been sold at 7½*d*., and sellers of October-December quote 7 9/16*d*. c.i.f. d/w; for delivery August-October is quoted 7⅜*d*. *Pepper* is dull, with fair Singapore offering at 5⅝*d*., and September-October shipment at 5 5/16*d*. Lampong for October-December shipment has been sold at 4 15/16*d*., and sellers; *white* Singapore is steady at 8⅞*d*. for fair Singapore, the sales including 25 tons, and for fair Muntok 9 3/16*d*. is quoted. For August-September shipment 8¾*d*. c.i.f. is quoted for Singapore, and 75 tons Muntok for October-December shipment have been sold at 8 15/16*d*. c.i.f. *Cinnamon* is firm, Ceylon assortment offering at 1*s*. 0⅞*d*. c.i.f. for September-October ship-

ment. *Pimento* is quiet with sellers to arrive at 22*s*. 9*d*. to 23*s*. c.i.f.

Thymol.—From 5*s*. 3*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. per lb. represents the makers' prices.

Uva Ursi Leaves.—Prime green and stemless are offered at 13*s*. per cwt. c. and f.

Valerian-root.—Stocks of the old Belgian crop are now in small compass, and for limited quantities on the spot from 65*s*. to 70*s*. is quoted. New will not be ready before October.

Wax (Bees').—Jamaica of fair quality is still quoted at 8*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Wax (Japan) is steady, sales including 100 cases at 44*s*. 3*d*. c.i.f. for August-September shipment; spot price is 46*s*. to 46*s*. 6*d*.

Manchester Chemical-market.

August 7.

The Bank holiday coupled with the usual holidays in the Lancashire cotton districts has caused an exceedingly quiet feeling during the past week. The higher prices ruling for raw materials are causing an upward tendency in the manufactured articles, thus accounting to a great extent for the withdrawal of bleaching-powder quotations. Ideas as to the future course of the market are very much at variance, but the consensus of opinion is that prices should advance to some extent. Prices of heavy chemicals for the present show little change. Coal-tar products also show no change.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to maintain a satisfactory character as regards volume, though, of course, there is a certain quietness in districts due to industrial holidays. Values maintain a steady tone, and the market generally is firm.

Alkali-produce continues to move well, both home and export. Prices vary from 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 5*l*. 5*s*. per ton, in casks, on rails, according to conditions of sale. Caustic soda also continues in brisk request at unaltered figures: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; 70 per cent., 9*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; and 60 per cent., 8*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., with export figures 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton less. Ammonia alkali in demand at prices varying from 2*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 3*l*. 10*s*. per ton, free on rails for home trade. Soda-crystals are moving fairly well at 2*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. to 2*l*. 5*s*. per ton, on rails, in bags. Bicarbonate of soda, 5*l*. to 5*l*. 15*s*. per ton, according to packages. Saltcake moving more freely at unaltered figure of 42*s*. 6*d*. Chlorates of potash and soda are steady, if somewhat quiet, at 3½*d*. to 3¾*d*. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have been in heavier request, and prices are steady. Potash, 5*d*. to 5⅛*d*., and soda, 3⅛*d*. to 3¼*d*. Hyposulphite of soda moves steadily without material pressure. Ordinary crystals in casks, 4*l*. 15*s*. to 5*l*. per ton, according to make and in larger lots, with extras for smaller quantities. Deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5*l*. 10*s*. to 7*l*. 15*s*. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda are in steady request; 140° Tw., 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 100° Tw., 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; 75° Tw., 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Sulphate of Ammonia is steady, but quicter. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 14*l*.; London terms, 13*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 13*l*. 10*s*.; Leith, 14*l*. 5*s*.; Liverpool, 14*l*. 5*s*.; and Hull, 14*l*. 5*s*.

Lead-products are very firm, with prices 5*s*. to 10*s*. per ton higher.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

Balsam Peru has remained practically unchanged during the past few months, the principal reason being that the shippers have a fixed price from which they do not depart. The imports are also regulated, so that a decline or advance can only be reckoned upon by the stocks in the European market.

Cevadilla.—Some cheaper offers are being made in Hamburg—viz., m.125 to m.130 per 100 kilos. The efforts to dispose of the supplies before the new crop is the cause of the decrease in prices, which may not, however, yet represent the lowest values.

Citric Acid.—The demand has continued, and for spot (Hamburg) as well as for delivery m.300 per 100 kilos. has been paid.

Glycerin.—A slight improvement has taken place during the week (July 29) in the international glycerin market, in so far that all quantities offered were easily disposed of at the last prices of fr.140 for saponification glycerin and fr.117.50 for 80-per-cent. crude. It is difficult to say whether the desired clearing of stocks may have taken place, as large buyers are holding aloof from the market. The following prices are quoted: Saponification glycerin, spot (Marseilles), fr.140; delivery over 1912, fr.142.50; delivery over 1913, fr.140. Crude glycerin, 80-per-cent., spot, fr.117.50; deliveries over 1912 and 1913, fr.120, usual terms.

Ipecacuanha has met with an active demand. For Cartagena m.16.50 to m.16.75 has been paid, and for Rio m.17.25 to m.17.50.

Lactic Acid.—There was a good demand for chemically pure last summer which could not be fully met, and this summer again there is a scarcity, from which it is inferred that the production has not been able to overtake the demand. In these circumstances high prices are being asked.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of July, and to the stocks on July 31.

—	July		Stocks		1912	
	Landed	Delivd.	1912	1911	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	122	262	1,139	1,437	929	1,102
,, ...gourds	—	—	798	1,092	—	294
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	63	60	—	12
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	766	934	3,713	3,258	7,156	6,019
Balsams ..... cks.	33	74	105	273	75	269
Calumba.....pkgs.	202	176	2,227	1,021	1,760	845
Camphor..... ,,	1,439	840	2,166	2,676	5,180	4,993
Cardamoms ... ,,	189	287	516	1,807	1,520	1,808
Cascara sagrada tons	1	14	216	325	33	89
Cinchona.....pkgs.	553	323	3,289	3,351	2,955	3,703
Cochineal.....bgs.	10	62	176	243	176	344
Cubebs..... ,,	114	146	79	99	45	233
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	29	20	164	135	150	111
Galls..... ,,	323	416	3,002	2,320	3,341	2,267
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ,,	76	32	35	19	168	61
Animi..... ,,	146	75	307	425	654	663
Arabic..... ,,	3,709	1,039	6,782	4,094	8,282	6,546
Asafetida..... ,,	101	85	1,049	1,275	1,450	1,070
Benzoin..... ,,	375	280	676	627	1,411	1,031
Copal..... ,,	5,983	4,951	17,366	25,728	21,276	27,899
Damar..... ,,	987	889	5,825	5,701	6,169	5,123
Gamboge..... ,,	16	14	84	141	45	98
Guaiacum..... ,,	—	—	37	22	27	28
Kauri.....tons net	74	187	267	437	668	715
Kino.....pkgs.	25	—	41	34	51	16
Mastich..... ,,	—	—	15	25	5	10
Myrrh, E.I.... ,,	62	14	599	443	432	251
Olibanum..... ,,	411	72	821	682	561	378
Sandarac..... ,,	221	110	678	873	832	740
Tragacanth.... ,,	2,714	2,542	11,116	4,096	17,083	9,285
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena ... ,,	4	12	21	26	43	45
E.I. ..... ,,	—	2	12	44	39	61
Matto Grosso ,,	4	10	28	37	49	70
Minas..... ,,	11	13	18	15	31	52
Jalap ..... bls.	14	9	216	182	283	142
Nux vomica....pkgs.	100	104	134	158	624	570
Oils—						
*Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	20	10	41	38
*Cassia..... ,,	63	2	92	34	63	8
Castor..... pkgs.	22	75	145	182	684	751
Coconut.....tons	9	78	665	367	1,295	537
Olive.....pkgs.	1,604	1,731	2,036	1,810	4,470	3,991
Palm.....tons	24	26	148	27	170	55
Quinine.....lb.	7,249	2,945	259,091	216,125	62,590	25,863
Rhubarb.....cs.	62	68	257	365	281	370
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	103	58	259	317	491	653
Senna..... pkgs.	162	287	1,029	2,048	941	2,235
Shellac..... cs.	2,839	3,653	96,879	100,375	21,110	24,719
Turmeric.....tons	107	58	344	455	224	213
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	1,291	510	1,942	1,722	3,838	3,719
Vegetable ... ,,	125	55	536	695	454	465

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

July Foreign Trade.—The Board of Trade Returns for July show imports of 58,304,351*l*., or 7,266,170*l*. more than in July 1911; British exports were 41,986,360*l*., or 7,378,724*l*. more, and re-exports were 7,093,669*l*., or 1,085,050*l*. less, which may be attributed to the dock strike. Exports of British chemicals and the like were 1,435,449*l*., or 171,700*l*. more, and imports were also 100,640*l*. more, the value being 1,018,866*l*.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Some Conference Comments.

Sir,—One of the good intentions I make every year is to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and nothing I leave undone grieves me more than when I cannot attend. This year I happened to be in Berlin, and can only envy the lot of those who were at Edinburgh. The first Conference I attended was at Glasgow in 1897, and though I have been at a considerable number of conferences of various types since that date, I know of none better carried out, or which it is a greater pleasure to attend. The audiences are ample, well informed, and restrained; the social part not merely well done but surpassingly satisfactory.

Thyroideum Siccum.—There is a great future before this drug. Mr. Martin's paper is full of information. I consider that the percentage of iodine is a measure of the activity of the gland, but as this activity does not greatly depend on the iodine, and as the product may rarely be artificially strengthened with iodine, we should hesitate to make it the only standard. I quite agree that 5 grains is an excessive dose for an active preparation.

Digitalis.—That special Providence which watches over fools seems to have ordained that the most ordinary tincture made by the most ordinary pharmacist from the most ordinary leaves and kept in the most ordinary way is as good as any other—or better. I sometimes feel very guilty at having relied on greatly boomed alleged active principles of digitalis to combat heart-failure in dying people—only to find, in after years, that pharmacology confirmed my conclusions as to their comparative inertness.

Formaldehyde Tablets.—My view is that all the formaldehyde tablets on the market are too weak to be regarded seriously therapeutically—compared at best with a B.P. phenol lozenge containing 1 grain of carbolic acid. Of course, if it is to be regarded only as a quasi-medicated lollipop—to be taken regardless of dose—it is proper not to have it too potent, otherwise the stomach suffers.

Calcium Lactate.—The god of the moment in medicine—thanks to my friend Sir James Barr—is calcium salts. We have physiologists gravely telling us that the most dramatic cell-processes in the human body are merely efforts to excrete calcium. We have up-to-date therapeutists making a compromise with Metschnikoff and prescribing calcium lactate—and then we have Professor Dixon telling us calmly that it is impossible materially to alter the calcium-content of the blood by over-administration of the drug.

By the way, how is it, although the B.P.C. discussed bacterial vaccines, trypsin, and the chemical detection of blood, there was no mention of the Wasserman reaction? You will have observed that a certain firm is now offering to do it for the medical profession at 15*s.* a time. When we were in Berlin last week, going through Koch's laboratory, you should have seen the smile of joy that crept over the amiable military surgeon who showed us over the place, when he told us that Wasserman was one of their men. In parenthesis he told us that they still use "606"—but with mercury. Yours truly,

Dublin. J. C. McWalter.

Lead in Chemicals.

Sir,—During the discussion following the reading of my paper, "Note on the Determination of Lead in Chemicals," at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, August 3, index folio 216), some uncertainty seems to have arisen as to the reason for the loss of lead. May I be permitted to explain some points which have been misunderstood? The main point of the communication consists in the fact that if an aqueous solution of a chemical containing lead be filtered through paper, most of the lead is removed—not by the mechanical removal of particles of metallic lead, but by the actual absorption of lead by the filter-paper. The two modifications of the B.P. test suggested are designed to overcome this difficulty, as it often happens that solutions of chemicals are not sufficiently clear for colorimetric determinations without filtration. These modifications are for dissolved lead, and not, as Mr. C. A. Hill's criticism seems to suggest, for metallic particles of lead. I think that Mr. Hill will find also, on reading my paper in full, that I do not suggest estimating the lead in acid solution but in alkaline solution, except in the case where the absorbed lead is removed from the filter-paper by means of acetic acid. In this case lead only is present, and estimation in acid solution gives perfectly accurate results, although the alkaline method may be used if desired. I am aware that in many cases chemicals have to be dissolved in acetic acid, but it is just those chemicals which are soluble in water with which the action of the filter-paper becomes serious. The colorimetric test must, in the presence of metallic salts, be performed with "dummy" solutions, and in my account of the process I say, "the lead is then estimated in the usual manner," meaning the alkali process (using a dummy) of the Committee. Yours, etc.,

G. D. Elsdon.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Birmingham.

National Insurance Dispensing.

Sir,—There appear to be three to one against my dispensing-plan, and yet I can beat the lot, because my plan is built on experience and intelligent anticipation. Take "J. P. N." first. He is easy to answer, because he is really of the same opinion as myself, only he considers it necessary to oppose. His views stated shortly are: Club-work poor pay; only fit for apprentice; suggests sending a man to the doctor's place at certain hours; says club-work easy from stock mixtures, and if it comes to us it must be done in the same way as doctors do it now; declares we shall be lucky to get 6*d.* for what we now get 1*s.*; that it will be done at the expense of the poor chemist, and that the only way is the German way. Why didn't he sign himself "Jay Mack Junior"? I agree with the lot except the last; the German way is a poor way. Let him read the *C. & D.*, July 27, p. 138, where in Vienna 10,000 prescriptions produced a total of 314*l.*, which is 7*d.* each; net profit 8*l.* It is very similar in Germany. I planned and measured the dispensing-cabinet for five years before I carried it out. Quite twenty chemists have seen it since, and admired the handiness and compactness of everything; and I assure "J. P. N." that I can see round one corner into my post-office, which is good enough for me. Mr. A. E. Bailey has not read my plan correctly. I pointed out the inevitable in coal areas; and I especially exempted Scotland, Ireland, and the swell towns of England. There is no need for me to advocate giving anything back. We have not yet been offered anything; nor shall we get any offer until Lloyd George settles with the doctors. They ask 8*s.* 6*d.*, and if they get it, it will be the cash which has been earmarked for the chemist. If he still wishes the chemist to dispense, then the Chancellor will have to ask Parliament for an extra 2,000,000*l.*, or screw us down, as in Germany. We must then take what the doctor leaves, if he does leave it, in the coal areas, because the doctors will insist upon reserving part or whole of the dispensing, just as it suits them. Whether we get all or part it seems clear it will be (1) at a low price, (2) for slap-dash dispensing from Winchesters or barrels. That being so, the less we say the better about doctors' slap-dash methods and their unqualified dispensers, because we shall have to adopt the same methods and use unqualified labour before we can make it pay. Our Highgate friend seems to envy the doctor his motor-car. I do not. The

doctor's motor-car runs twenty to thirty miles per gallon of petrol, and needs an expensive man to look after it. The motor-cycle and side-car runs 80 to 120 miles per gallon, and I shall not need a man to help me to look after it. The chemist who can tackle the biggest amount of Insurance or club work without having to add expensive qualified men to his staff, or the chemist who can tackle such work with apprentice labour, and do it quickly, easily, and expeditiously, will make profit out of it, and, as the Yankee paper says, "Profit—everybody wants it." But the men who employ qualified labour to do it will most certainly rue it, and that has been pointed out in the *C. & D.* by a score of men besides me. I strongly suspect "Xrayser II." is trying to let my brother chemists down easily. . . . Some weeks ago he criticised the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who had said something about an ultimatum; and "Xrayser II." retorted: "In what sense could it be an ultimatum? What power have we to enforce our wishes?" He is still further trying to soothe my brother chips when he assures us that the man who makes a profit on ten prescriptions per day can better dispense a hundred. Few of us will be convinced, for we have only too good reason to know that in the case of the ten scrips a chemist can do it singlehanded; whereas in the case of the hundred the qualified assistant will upset the profit. Supposing the net profit per prescription after paying cost of drugs and containers is 1*d.* per prescription; then a hundred scrips per day will give us about 10*s.*, and six days a week 3*l.*, less qualified man's salary 2*l.* 10*s.*, leaving 10*s.* a week towards rent and rates, not to speak of the extra risk entailed in the dispensing by assistants of 600 scrips per week. The late David Hunter Oxen, of Newcastle, Staffs, used to say he preferred to see a man come in for Seigel's Syrup rather than with a prescription. In the one case he knew the amount of his loss—it was sold under cost in those days; in the other case, he might have to waste half an hour or an hour in deciphering, have to buy in some rare drug, and have the chance of a prosecution for damages to follow.

Yours truly,

Jay Mack.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

C. W. (4/58).—See reply to "C. M. F."

M. M. (7/31).—You will not be exempt from the employer's contribution if your apprentice obtains a certificate of exemption.

J. P. M. (2/32).—A doctor's dispenser is not a shop-assistant within the meaning of the Shops Act, 1912, where shop-assistant is defined as "any person wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers or the receipt of orders or the despatch of goods." A shop is stated to be "any premises where any retail trade or business is carried on." You will see from this that a doctor's dispenser is not included within the terms of the Shops Act, 1912.

Rojam (3/11) asks: "Can a preparation of quin. sulph. and acid. phosph. dil. be sold as 'phosphorus tonic' without a patent-medicine stamp and without further disclosure of the composition than that given in the title?" [It is obvious that the title in this case does not disclose the composition of the medicine; it would be necessary, therefore, to give in addition a reference to the formula in a recognised book, if advantage is desired to be taken of the exemption from duty for "known, admitted, and approved remedies."]

A. E. M. (6/6), who states that he is only employed during the summer doing *locum* work, and in the winter is kept by his aged mother, asks whether he is liable to make contributions under the National Insurance Act, his income being "far below 160*l.*" He is unless he obtains exemption by showing that he is "ordinarily or mainly dependent for his livelihood upon some other person." He must produce the certificate of exemption to his employer, who will have to pay his (the employer's) contribution even if "A. E. M." is exempted.

J. O. E. (27/12).—Rights of Public Authorities.—A owns a piece of freehold land across which a public footpath runs. The local authority has recently, without previous consent or interview, laid down a water-main under, but in places deviating from the track of, the footpath. "J. O. E." asks whether the local authority has power to lay the main, whether A has any claim against it, or can compel the local authority to take up the pipes. [Under the Public Health Act, 1875, a local authority may, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier (if on the report of the surveyor it appears necessary), carry a water-main through or under any land. Assuming that the water-main was necessary, A would have no chance of obtaining an injunction against the local authority, even if the required notice was not given, particularly as the main has already been laid. A is, however, entitled to compensation for any damage he may have suffered as a consequence of the laying down of the main.]

Juno (7/11).—(1) Apprenticeship Indenture.—A lad of eighteen, living with his parents, wishes to enter into apprenticeship for a period of four years. Can he sign an agreement now, or must he wait until he is twenty-one? [By English law the lad can sign the agreement now, and it will be binding on him so far as it is for his benefit.] (2) Devising Property to Wife.—If A makes over his property to his wife, and his wife predeceases him, will the property come back to A? Could the wife dispose of the property by her will? [If A gives his property to his wife absolutely she can dispose of it by her will in any manner she pleases. If, however, she dies without making a will, and A survives her, the property will come back to him, either absolutely if personal property, or for his life if real property. If A wishes to give his property to his wife and at the same time to prevent her from disposing of it to strangers by her will he should make a settlement of it, giving his wife a life-interest in the property only.]

C. M. F. (1/10).—(1) The Sale of Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances is one of the businesses definitely exempted from provisions of closing orders. A chemist's business, however, includes many articles which do not come under this designation. Hence it follows that when a closing order is made in respect of chemists and druggists it applies to the sale of goods other than "medicines and medical and surgical appliances." By the terms of the conditions given in the Shops Regulations issued by the Home Office, and applying to mixed businesses—such as a chemist's—there must be exhibited a notice in a definite form setting forth the fact that the shop is closed except for the sale of "medicines and medical and surgical appliances." It was in response to the demand thus created that we issued the shops notice for exhibition in chemists' shops. (2) No list of "medicines and medical and surgical appliances" is necessary, but if the question were ever raised it would be for the chemist to justify the sale, and in most cases this would be an easy matter.

L. R. P. (2/91).—The question as to whether "medicines or medical or surgical appliances" supplied by chemists are required in case of illness does not arise under Section 4 (7) of the Shops Act. The first part of this sub-section refers to the penalties for infringement of the closing order, etc., and then it is stated:

> Provided that the occupier of a shop shall not be guilty of an offence against this Act when a customer is served at any time at which the shop is required to be closed under this section if he proves . . . that there was reasonable ground for believing that the article supplied to the customer was required in the case of illness.

This means that a grocer might sell Brand's essence, for example, for a sick person at a time when according to a closing order he should be closed. In like manner a draper could sell calico or flannel, for example, which was required for bandages. It is not likely that either of these tradesmen would lay himself out for this business, the sub-section being inserted for their protection in case the necessity should arise.

Tory (2/1).—(1) The Sale by Retail of Intoxicating Liquors is exempted from provisions of closing orders under the Shops Act, 1912. In your case, on the early-closing day the notice you should exhibit, if you desire to sell wines after one o'clock on that day, is the one we publish for the general use of chemists with the additional words given at the head of this note. These must be in 2-in. letters like the rest of the matter on the card. (2) It is a condition laid down in the regulations that in mixed businesses a notice must be exhibited in the form stated when it is desired to sell exempted goods on half-day holidays. (3) If your business were devoted solely to "the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors" and "the sale of medicines and medical and

surgical appliances" you would be entirely exempted from provisions regarding the weekly half-holiday and closing orders; *but*, as every chemist sells articles that do not come within the terms of the exemption mentioned above, the provisions referred to apply to the portions of his business not included in the exemption. (4) Assistants in any circumstances must cease to be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of at least one weekday in each week. There is no exemption from this part of the Act.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

Bismuth (254/11).—Tree-banding.—This operation consists in placing a band of grease round the trunks of fruit-trees to prevent caterpillars climbing to the fruit. Strips of paper—grease-proof paper is generally employed—are coated with one of the following mixtures and affixed to the tree 3 or 4 ft. above the ground:

1.	Cart grease, Soft soap	equal parts
2.	Fish oil	1 gal.
	Resin	5 lb.

Boil together.

3.	Resin	36 oz.
	Rape oil	36 oz.
	Venice turpentine	20 oz.
	Wood-tar	5 oz.
	Oil of turpentine	3 oz.

Mix by heating and stirring.

Veritas (232/48).—Complexion-wax is a variant on the conventional "skin-food." It is somewhat firmer in consistence, and contains in addition to the fatty matter a proportion of one or more medicaments. The following formula produces a nice product:

Ol. nucis	5 oz.
Cetacci	450 grains
Ceræ alb.	450 grains
Zinc. oxid.	300 grains
Pulv. acid. boric. subtil.	150 grains
Aq. dest.	100 minims
Heliotropin	5 grains
Coumarin	3 grains

Melt the spermaceti and wax with about three-fourths of the oil, and while still warm add the remaining oil with which the zinc oxide, boric acid, heliotropin, and coumarin have been rubbed perfectly smooth; finally mix in the water and stir till the mixture begins to set. Pour into suitable tins. Warm the surface till it melts, and let it cool without touching it; this gives it a nice polished appearance.

The quantities of spermaceti and wax may be altered to suit climate or requirements. Any perfume fancied can be substituted for that in the formula, and about 40 grains of salicylic acid is advantageously used instead of the boric acid when a tough complexion has to be "renovated."

J. A. D. (2/24) and *J. W. H.* (2/66).—Removing Tattoo-marks.—We have at various times published methods of removing tattoo-marks, which are more or less heroic and depend upon the removal of the upper layers of the skin within which the colour is confined.

Salicylic-acid Method: Make a mass, the consistency of dough, with salicylic acid and glycerin; apply to the marks, and confine with a compress and strips of plaster for from five to seven days. Then remove the layer of epidermis over the marks and apply salicylic acid and glycerin as before. It may be necessary to apply three times, but usually the second application removes the marks.

Tannin and Silver-nitrate Method: First apply a concentrated solution of tannin, then needle the parts tattooed. The needling can be done with the closely set needles employed by tattooers, so that some of the tannin finds its way into the tissues. Solid silver nitrate (ordinary caustic point in holder) is then rubbed in firmly. The concentrated solution of silver nitrate is allowed to act on the epidermis and derma for a few moments until the needled points stand out as black dots. The caustic solution is then wiped off. The tattooed parts become blackened by the formation of silver tannate in the superficial parts of the cutis. An eschar forms, which comes away in about two weeks and leaves a very superficial scar, which becomes scarcely visible.

Nitric-acid Method: Apply to the stain nitric acid with the stopper of the bottle or a glass rod. In a few minutes, when the cutis vera is penetrated and there is a crusted appearance, wash off with cold water. A few days after this treatment a scab forms which contains the tattoo-mark; remove it, and should inflammation supervene poultice and bathe with warm water. It should be noted that the scab begins to form on the second day, when the inflammation is subsiding. It is then advisable to cover with court-plaster until the scab forms completely; then poultice with boiled bread-and-milk until thoroughly clean, and dress with carbolic oil (1 in 20) or boric ointment. In this way the skin is not only removed almost painlessly, but any residuum of stain is decolorised.

Glycerol of Papain Method: Anæsthetise the washed and shaved part with ethyl-chloride spray and tattoo glycerol of papain into the coloured parts. Follow this with a dressing of glycerol of papain, antiseptic gauze, and adhesive plaster. Keep this on for three days without disturbing, remove the dressing, and cover with adhesive plaster. A scab forms, and when it drops off the marks have generally disappeared. The formula for *glycerol of papain* is as follows:

Papain	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid	40 minims
Purified talc	120 grains
Glycerin	8 oz.
Water to	16 oz.

Mix the acid with 7 oz. of the water, add the pepsin, and dissolve by shaking. Mix the talc with the solution, and filter clear, washing the filter with water to 8 oz. To this add the glycerin, and mix.

Caustic-potash Method: Wash the part thoroughly with dilute acetic acid, and half an hour afterwards apply a solution of caustic potash 4 grains in water 1 oz. After the lapse of another half-hour neutralise with a solution of hydrochloric acid 1 dram, water 1 oz. Repeat this daily, and use stronger solutions if necessary.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Aug. 15, 1862.

Exclusive Legislation.

In our last number we stated that the exertions made by the United Society on behalf of the trade, and by the Pharmaceutical Society on its own behalf, had failed to obtain an exemption from service upon Juries, the House of Commons having rejected both propositions.* This being the case, we confess we were not prepared for the subsequent exclusive legislation of the House of Lords in their determination to force upon the House of Commons the amendment "That the exemption clause should be granted to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society only"—a decision that will hardly give satisfaction to the trade. . . . In another portion of our columns will be found a report of the debate at the passing of the Bill, and it will be observed from the speech of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, "that if the House granted this privilege to the Pharmaceutical Society, they must be prepared to extend it to a body of the trade immediately following them"; and from the speech of Sir George Grey, that "if the Pharmaceutical Chemists be exempted, there would be still stronger grounds for exempting the Chemists and Druggists in small country towns from serving upon Juries." These being the views of Government upon the question, it will afford the trade considerable encouragement in prosecuting their claim next Session. At present, the position is an absurdity, and the advantage is given to the Pharmaceutical Society, who neither supported, nor in any way represented, the movement on behalf of the trade. We have all the greater pleasure in placing before our readers a fuller account of the debate than the morning papers afforded, as it contains the announcement that our city representative, Mr. Crawford, has identified himself with the proposition for further extension of the exemption. To this gentleman, and to his colleague, Mr. Western Wood, the best thanks of the trade are due.

* See *C. & D.*, July 20, 1912, index folio 102.

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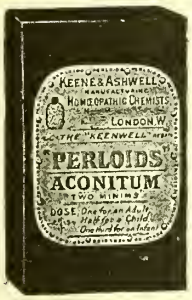

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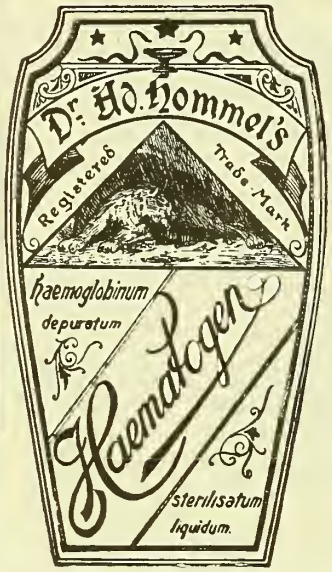

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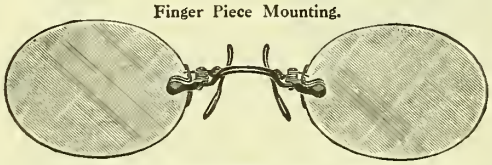

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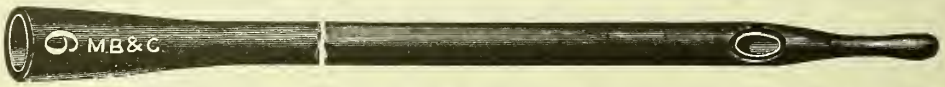

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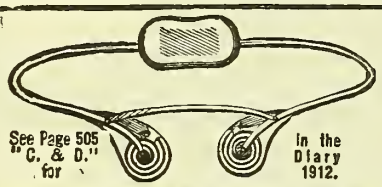

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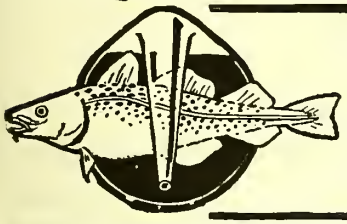

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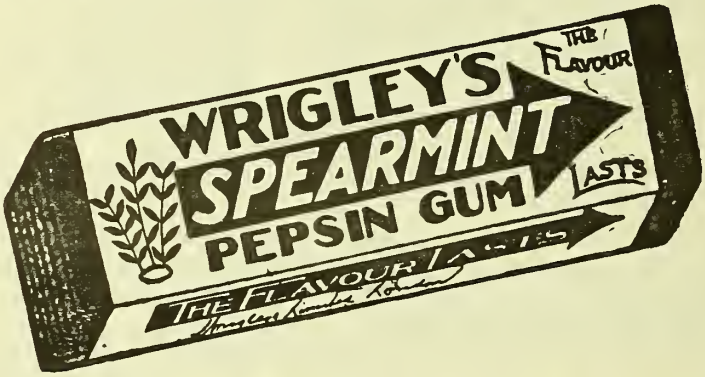


RETAILS 2½d. PER PACKET

Chemists all over England are stocking and selling **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT** in great quantities. **Are you?** You will find **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT** Pepsin Gum a most profitable side line. In our advertising we are telling the public what **WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT** really is; expounding its benefit to the teeth and digestion, its soothing action upon the nerves, &c. Also we are telling exactly what it is made of—which has never been done for Chewing Gum before.

Costs You 2/3d. per Box.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT sells at sight.
Stocked by Butler & Crisp; Sangers; May, Roberts; John Thompson, and all wholesalers.

WRIGLEY'S, LTD.
164 Piccadilly, London, W.

Sells Quickly at 4/2d.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

Acid. Salicyl. pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; pbys, pure, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
*„ Sulpb Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
„ Tannic, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
„ Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885, 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; parv. ¼d. lb. extra.
Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Ammon, Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Ammon. Carb. lump. 3 cwt. @ 4½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5¼d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5¾d. lb.; powder, ¼d. lb. extra.
Ammon, Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
Aniseed, Englisb ground, 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt @ 24/- cwt; 14 lbs. @ 30/- cwt.

Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 7 lbs. @ 8/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 9/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.; subnit 1/- lb. less.

Calcii Carb. præcip, 5 cwt. @ 13/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 21/- cwt.
„ Hydras, P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
„ Hypopbospb. Pur P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.
„ Iodid., 1 lb. @ 13/8 lb.
Campbor, Englisb Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb., ⅛ oz. or ¼ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; Crude, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Cantbarides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; powder, 2d. lb. extra.
*Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 13/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/3 lb.
Ext. Malt c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Ext. Quassiæ, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb. [4/6 lb.
Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @

Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 7 lbs @ 1/7½ lb.
Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
Ferri et Quininæ Cit., P.B., 500 ozs. @ 4d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 4½d. oz. [lb.
Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; pulv, 4/6

Glycerin. Opt., DD., 1.260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 94/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 95/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

Hydrargyrum, P.B., 75-lb. bottle @ £8/7/6; 10 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; Amon., 28 lbs. @ 3/5½ lb.; c. Creta, 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 9/8 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 28 lbs. @ 3/5½ lb.; Perchlor., Lump, 28 lbs. @ 2/9½ lb.; Subchlor., 28 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; Sulpb. c. Sulpb., 28 lbs. @ 2/11½ lb.; 7-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 3 lb. quantities, 2d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 3d. lb. extra.

Lin Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

Mag. Calc. Levis. 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Mag. Carb. Levis., 1 cwt. @ 25/-; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.
*Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Naphthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt. 56 lbs. @ 14/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16/- cwt.
Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 22/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb; powder, English ground, @ 59/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Ol. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.
Ol. Amygdal. Essent. Artificial, free from Cblorine, 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb.
Ol. Anisi, E.I., 66 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 16⅔ lbs. @ 6/3 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 6/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/11 lb.
Ol. Morrhuæ, Nov. 1911, finest non-freezing, 25 gall. tin-lined barrels @ 68/6 per barrel; 2-gall. tins @ 4/- each.
Ol. Nucis Pallid. 45 galls. @ 3/8 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 9/- each.
Ol. Olivæ P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. Barrels @ 4/5½ gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 5/3 gall.
Otto Rosæ, finest 1 oz. @ 50/- oz.; No. 2, 1 oz. @ 31/6 oz.
Oxymel Scillæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 31/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Papain, 1-80, 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.; 1 oz. @ 1/7 oz.
Paraffinum Durum B.P., 2 cwt. @ 2¾d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Alb. B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 55/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Pepsin, B.P., 10 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.
Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 1 cwt. @ 2/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. [lb.
Pbenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6
Phenolphthalein, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.
Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; Powder, 1½d. lb. extra.
Potas. Acetas. Gran. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Potas. Bicarb. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Potass. Brom. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb. [5d. lb.
Potas. Cblor. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @
Potass, Cit., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Potass. Iod. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 10/- lb.; 14 lbs. @ 10/1 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 10/2 lb.
Potass. Metabisulph., 1 cwt. @ 35/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Quassia Chips, 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d. lb.

Rad. Gentian, Englisb Ground, 1 cwt. @ 37/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Rad. Glycyrrb., Englisb Ground, 1 cwt. @ 24/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.
Rad. Jalap, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/8½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Rad. Rbel, E I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.

Sodii Bromid. P.B.; 1 cwt. @ 1/11½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1½ lb.
Sodii Salicyl. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; phys. pur., 28 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
*Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb
* „ Easton, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/0½ lb.
* „ Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.
* „ Ferri Pbosphat. Co., 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
* „ Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
* „ Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
* „ Rbamni, 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
* „ Rhei P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
* „ Scillæ P.B., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
* „ Sennæ P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
* „ Tolut. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Turpentine (Best American), 1 gal. tins @ 3/10 each.

Ung. Acid, Boric, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
„ Acid Carbol. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.
„ Gallæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.; c. Oplo, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
„ Hydrargyri, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
„ Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
„ Hyd. Nit. Dil. 7 lbs @ 10d. lb.
„ Paraff. Alb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
„ Resinæ, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb. [@ 8d. lb.
„ Sulpburis, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs.
„ Zinci Oxid. Benz. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices: Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

OUR REVISED PRICE LIST FOR JULY is now ready.

SUGGESTION TO BUYERS ABROAD.—In certain cases where customers abroad do not feel disposed to make their orders up to the limit of £30 to obtain our special export terms, they adopt the following plan, viz.: Three or four combine together and the orders are sent to us on the instructions as to packing. All can be shipped together, thus obtaining the lowest freight, but can be invoiced separately to show amounts ordered by each individual; all combined orders must of course be shipped to the same port.

ALLIANCE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LONDON.

Office: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

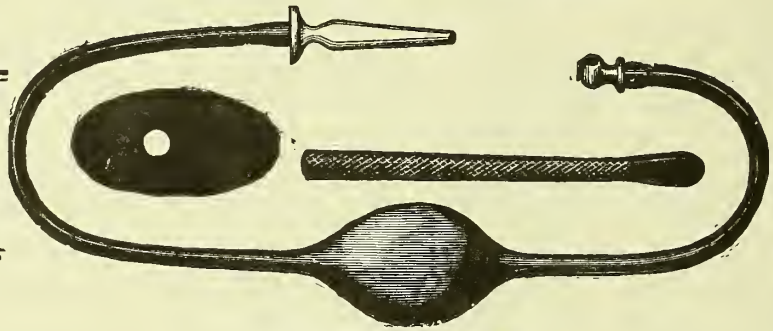
KINDLY DETACH THIS SHEET AND PLACE IT IN YOUR BUYING BOOK.

CHEAP SEAMLESS ENEMA.

SPECIAL LINE No. 1530.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

15/- doz.
COMPLETE IN CARD BOX.



15/- doz.
COMPLETE IN CARD BOX.

WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT.

This is a full-sized black polished Enema, suitable for a cutting trade. For higher-priced Enemas try our well-known "Saffron," "Empire," and "B.E.M." brands, from **16/6** doz. to **36/-** doz.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on orders of **£2** and upwards.

We are the right House for Bathing-Caps, Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot-Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheeting, and every description of Rubber Goods.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, POST FREE. ***OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.***

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIMITED,

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.

THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in ***RED INK***, are upon each box thus:

Registered Trade Mark, without which none are genuine. No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell

No. 182,688.

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

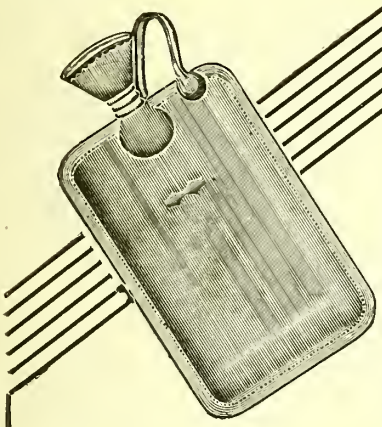
IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,

15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.



The Bottle with a Reputation for Reliability.

Silvertown Hot-Water Bottles are made of the finest materials obtainable, and are strong and thoroughly dependable. So-called cheap bottles are always unsatisfactory. Let us quote you for the reliable "Silvertown." Kindly write to nearest address.

We will letter bottles with your own name free of charge for orders of not less than 3 DOZEN assorted sizes at a time.

The India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co. Ld.

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WORKS: SILVERTOWN, LONDON, E.

HOME BRANCHES:

BELFAST—75 Ann Street.
BIRMINGHAM—15 Martineau Street.
BRADFORD—1 Tanfield Bldgs., Hustlergate
BRISTOL—22 Victoria Street.
CARDIFF—Pierhead Chambers, Bute Docks.
DUBLIN—15 St. Andrew Street.
GLASGOW—2 Royal Exchange Square.
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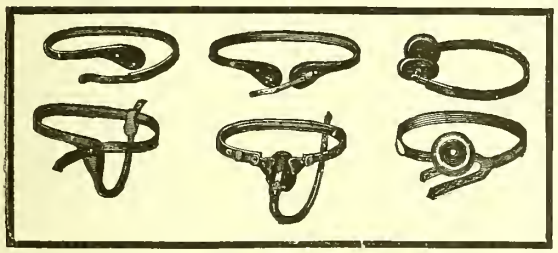
Silvertown Hot-Water Bottles

BAILEY'S



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WHOLESALE. ACTUAL MAKERS.
BEST QUALITY. BOTTOM PRICES.

MADE ON THE PREMISES.

Specials Despatched in 24 hours.

Illustrated Price List free.

		Double
Bailey's Circular Trusses	23/-	37/-
" " " 2nd quality ...	16/9	31/6
" Special "Marone," with Customer's Name in Gold	26/-	43/-

Correspondence invited. Best Shipping Terms.

38 Oxford St., LONDON, W.

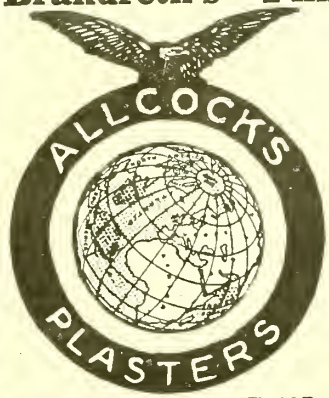
The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's

POROUS **PLASTERS**

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills
} *The Three Reliables.*



A HANDSOME SHOWCARD will be sent free of cost and post paid on application.

ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY
22 Hamilton Sq., Birkenhead.

"Sold all round the World."

FLY CATCHERS.

THE IMPROVED "TURNSTILE" FLY COIL.

6/6 per gross.

Excellent Sticky Fly Paper. Very effective. Clean and easily opened.

THE "KACH" FLY RIBBON.

2½ inches wide. *6/6 per gross.*

Ribbon Sticky on both sides, contained in a small box, is very easily opened, clean and effective in use.

THE "SWALLOW" FLY CATCHER.

5/- per gross.

The Old Favourite Fly Exterminator.

THE "SWIFT" FLY CATCHER.

4/6 per gross.

A most successful Sticky Fly Paper.

CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS.

Printed with customer's own Advertisement

500 for **10/-**	*3,000 at* **13/-**
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2,000 at **14/-**	*10,000 at* **11/-**

FORD, SHAPLAND & Co., *CHEMISTS' AND GENERAL PRINTERS,*

6, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Telegraphic Address: "FORSHAPCO, LONDON." Telephone: 65 CITY.

TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE,

in his Presidential speech at the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association on August 6th, said: "The Fly-plague in South Africa was markedly diminished wherever punctilious care in the prompt removal of all refuse from the vicinity of the camp was combined with a liberal use of

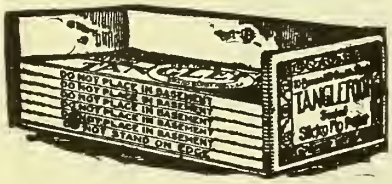
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER."

The Times, August 9, 1902.

ALABASTINE CO. BRITISH LIMITED, CHURCH STREET, SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.

ALSO OF

All Chemists' Sundriesmen.



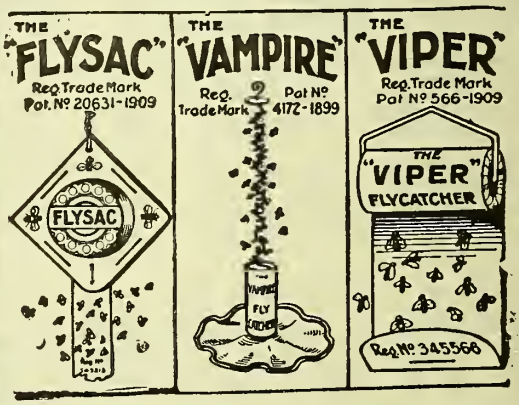
Parcel Post, packet, 150 Sheets, 5/-

Per case of 500 Sheets, 15/-

Car. Paid 1/- extra.

Tanglefoot is specially adapted for hot Climates, and is sold throughout the world. Apply for export Prices.

The best Fly-catchers to be obtained anywhere are



They are neat, clean, and elegant, bear a large profit to the customer and the repeats come quickly and without fail. The flies stick to them in ever growing quantities.

Sole Makers: (3)

KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., STOCKPORT.

Nat. Tel.—247. Telegrams—"Kay Stockport."

3000 RATS A YEAR

Sir Charles Elliot, Bart., Sydmonton Court, Berks, writes:—"'Rodine' has accounted for over 3,000 dead rats within the last twelve months."

Mr. Longman, Head Gamekeeper to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Sandwich, writes:—"I have seen more dead rats from 'Rodine' than from any other Rat poison."

RODINE RAT POISON

Retail Prices: **6d., 1/-, 2/-, 3/- 5/-.**

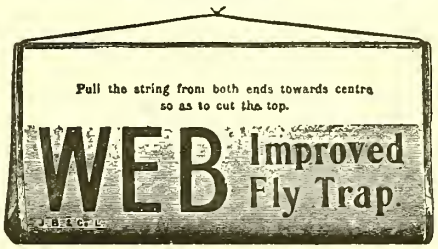
Prices to Appointed Agents Only: Trade Terms, 3/3, 6/6, 13/-, 19/6, 32/6 doz. Min. Carriage Paid Order, 20/-. Smaller lots, 4/-, 8/-, 16/-, 24/-, 40/- doz.

For immediate option of Sole Agency, apply to the Maker—

HARLEY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, PERTH.

A CATCHING LINE!

Dimensions, closed, 4 in. by 1½ in.



Dimensions, open, about 24 in. by 4 in.

Sole Proprietors:
J. BARRACLOUGH & CO., Water Lane, LEEDS.
Samples and prices on application.

The Best of all Fly Catchers

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S

Fly Cemetery

The original and best of all Sticky Fly Papers, 5/- per gross net, carriage paid. Cash with order.

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S

Cemetery Fly Tape

Very neat, simple, and efficacious, 6/6 per gross net, carriage paid. Two gross lots and up 6/- per gross, carriage paid. Cash with order.

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S

Cemetery Fly Band

The neatest, simplest, and cleanest of all band catchers. Packed in boxes containing three dozen. 7/- per gross net, carriage paid. Cash with order.

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Telegrams: "Flies Reading." **Telephone: 496 Reading.**

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"COBWEB" AND "GRIP" FLY PAPERS

Per Gross **5/-** Carriage Paid.

Postal Address:

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Prompt Sales
Increasing Demand
Quick Turnover

You stock "Wincarnis"—our advertising sells it for you. There is an enormous and ever-increasing demand for "Wincarnis" because it is a good article backed up by a powerful advertising campaign. Don't risk losing sales through being out of stock. Glance at your stock now.

COLEMAN & CO., Limited,
Wincarnis Works, Norwich.

WINCARNIS

A. MILLAR & CO., Ltd., DUBLIN

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 23 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

Established 1855. **ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL** Excise Drawback on Export Orders.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopœia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassiæ Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua. Menth. Virid. Conc. ...	4/- per lb.
,, Anethi, Concent.	4/- ,,	,, Flor Aurant.	8/6 ,,	,, Pimentæ ,, ...	4/- ,,
,, Anisi ,, ...	4/- ,,	,, ,, Sambuci Conc. ...	8/6 ,,	,, Pulegii ,, ...	4/- ,,
,, Camphoræ ,, ...	4/- ,,	,, Fœniculi Conc.	4/- ,,	,, Rosemarini ,, ...	4/- ,,
,, Carui ,, ...	4/- ,,	,, Menth. Pip. Conc. ...	4/- ,,	,, Rosæ ,, ...	8/6 ,,
,, Cinnam. Ver. Conc. ...	6/- ,,	,, ,, Ang. Conc. ...	6/- ,,	,, ,, Virgin ,, ...	10/6 ,,

The above may be had in ¼-lb., ½-lb., or 1 lb. Bottles and upwards through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.
Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the Cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P. 1898).

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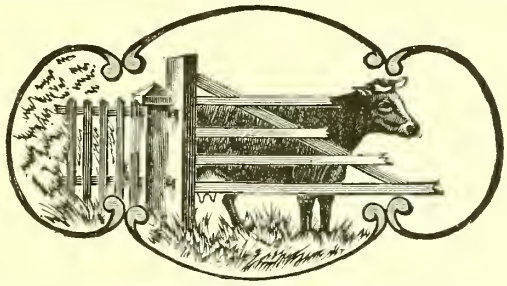

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STERILE. ASSIMILABLE.

THE POPULAR AND PRACTICAL SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS' MILK.

SPECIAL FEATURES—

STERILE: Protects from Summer Diarrhœa. DIGESTIBLE: Coagulates in fine flocculent form, and is assimilated when other foods fail. CONTAINS EVERY NEEDED ELEMENT TO ENSURE PERFECT NUTRITION. SIMPLE TO PREPARE: Hot Water only needed. No complicated formulas for Mothers or Nurses.

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EGG PHOSPHATIDS a preparation containing 10% P_2O_5, soluble in Meat Juice, Liquid Foods, and particularly in Tonic Wines.

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IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

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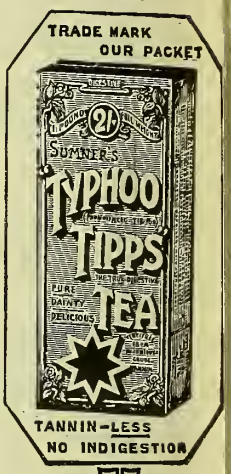

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(STATE SPRING.)

For DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, &c.

VICHY-ETAT PASTILLES

Two or three Pastilles after each meal facilitate digestion.

CAUTION.—Each bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the word "VICHY-ETAT" and the name of the SOLE AGENTS:—

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is a delicate dry wine, containing in a very easily assimilated form appetising herbs, fruit extracts, and the natural organic phosphates of lecithin-ovo. Junora enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves and is invaluable to all brain-workers.

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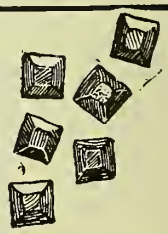

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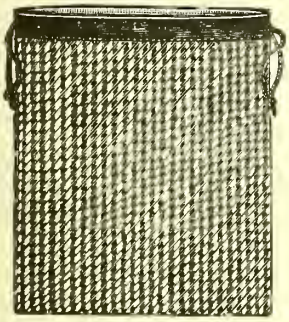

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Toogood's Super Quality Check, Silk Bindings.
Made from extra heavy sheeting.
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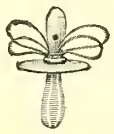
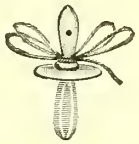

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Absorbent Cotton Lints, Wools, Gauzes, Roll Bandages, either plain or medicated with **Antiseptics** according to the directions of Lord Lister.

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Our milk products are perfectly soluble and give the finest results either alone or when used in proprietary compounds.
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T. MORSON & SON

14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1912

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers) and to ensure prompt insertion

REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 852 Bank (two lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

It pays to pay for advertising in this Supplement.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, W.—Dispensing and Retail; all good-class business; returns about £1,000; *gross profit* 50 *per cent.*; excellent opening for two young men with small capital; valuation terms entertained.

2.—BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES. — Neglected Business, chiefly ready money; returns £800; scope for extension; attractive shop and good residence; valuation about £400; must be sold.

3.—CITY. — Old-established Business; returns last year about £1,070; *gross profit* 50 *per cent.*; good opening for extended trade; price to be arranged equitably.

4.—KENSINGTON. — Middle-class Retail; opening for Photography; returns between £1,000 and £1,100, which produce a net income (after all expenses paid) of £330; lock-up Pharmacy; 21 years' lease; price £850.

5.—LONDON, S.E.—Middle-class Business, chiefly ready money; returns between £900 and £1,000 per annum; *net profit* £300; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price £775.

6.—MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Dispensing and family trade; returns £750, which produce a *net profit* of £300; attractive, well-fitted shop, fully stocked; comfortable residence, with garden attached; rent £45; price £675, or near offer.

7.—SURREY (Residential Suburb).—Ready-money Business; returns between £450 and £500, increasing; attractive shop; moderate rental; price £280.

8.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns last year £2,112; *gross profit* £784 (proof given); price £1,150.

9.—CHESTER (within easy distance of).—Attractive Pharmacy, situate in good market town; returns £1,624; *net profit* £456; terms, goodwill and lease £200, stock and fixtures at valuation; about half the purchase money can remain.

10.—YORKS (Market Town).—General Retail and Family trade; held by vendor 18 years; returns increase yearly, present rate about £900; rent £45, which includes a residence; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, or lump sum of £550.

11.—VILLAGE BUSINESS (Sussex).—Unopposed; returns £900 per annum; *average net profit* £320 (proof given); roomy house, small garden; rent moderate; terms £100 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

12.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Unopposed Country Retail Business; returns £587, at fair prices; net income, after all expenses paid, £160; good 9-roomed house and garden; price £350, about the value of stock and fixtures.

13.—LANCS (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £600, *which produce profits above the average of Retail trade*; pushing man could largely increase; price £400.

14.—SUSSEX. — General Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns average about £400 per annum, and the *net profit* £150; price £300, estimated value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B. NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone **Profit, the value of Business, &c.**, can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of **confusion and loss.**

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make **Special Terms** for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

1.—SOUND Light Retail for Disposal in Denbighshire; returns over £1,600; net profit £455; price £1,200, or best offer; trial allowed, and every possible investigation offered; must be sold.

2.—MANCHESTER.—Returns £875; net profit £270; appointment attached worth £70 additional; price £750.

3.—BERKS.—Returns £550; net profit £200; unopposed Country Retail; price £325; rent £35.

4.—KENT.—Returns £1,410; net profit £313; price £900, or near offer; every investigation offered.

5.—SUSSEX.—Returns £1,250; profit £550; price £950.

6.—MIDLAND CITY.—Light Retail, in thickly populated district; returns £10 week under manager; under last manager £13 to £15; appointment attached worth £20 per annum; price £350.

7.—KENT.—Returns £430; net profit £160; price £220.

8.—OVER a hundred Businesses for Disposal in England and Wales; all prices and classes; write us.

9.—DURHAM.—Returns £650; net profit £220; price £300.

10.—LONDON, S.E.—Returns £950; net profit £260; price £650.

11.—YORKS.—Returns £1,460; good-class Retail and Dispensing in high-class inland health resort; price £1,200, which is about value of stock and fixtures.

12.—S. WALES.—Returns £1,740; net profit £400; £600 down and balance £500 by arrangement.

WANTED,

Sound Light Retail and Dispensing Businesses in all parts of England, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall especially; returns £1,500 and upwards; write to us in strict confidence.

PARSON C. BAKER

174 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
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Telephone: No. 27 Victoria.

GIVES his personal attention to all Commissions, whether for Sale or Purchase, and personally conducts all Valuations on most moderate terms.

P. C. B. has had a longer and more varied experience than any other trade valuer, and, being actively engaged for over 40 years in Wholesale and Retail town and country Dispensing and Agricultural credit and cash trades, can give valuable advice to purchasers and vendors. Correspondence invited.

QUOTATIONS for valuations or commissions of any kind free on application.

REGISTERS of Businesses for Sale and Purchasers seeking Businesses kept; selection from which are forwarded free. It is impossible to advertise full list.

Two hundred others in town and country returning from £180 to £1,800, and requiring from £80 to £1,600 capital.

TOMTOM

Telegraphic Address:

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON.

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers.
Businesses transferred privately.
29 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to purchasers.)

1.—SOUTH COAST.—Several good Businesses on offer; returns £2,100; price £1,150; returns £1,470; price £900; returns £1,250, price £850; returns £1,100, valuation, about £700; returns £1,000, price £775.

2.—HOME COUNTY.—Sound Light Retail Business, in best position; returns £1,400; net profit £314; books kept by accountant; good premises; own property; price valuation, about £750.

3.—WILTSHIRE.—Old-established Light Retail, with Wines and Spirits; in same hands many years; returns about £900; plenty of scope; well-stocked shop; good house; price £600.

4.—YORKS (Inland Health Resort).—First-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,500; good profits; splendid position; elegantly fitted and fully stocked; price £1,150; worth attention.

5.—NORTH-EAST COAST.—Neglected Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £820; was doing £1,150 and can again; fine shop in splendid position; price valuation, about £500.

6.—MIDLANDS.—Sound Mixed Retail, in small industrial town; population 12,000; one other Chemist; returns £650; plenty of scope; low rent; modern premises; price £300, or offer.

7.—LANCS (Rising Seaside Town).—Good-class Business, returning nearly £700, increasing; very good position; handsome shop; modern house attached; price only £350; worth seeing.

8.—CHESHIRE.—Unopposed good-class Business in rapidly growing district; returns £565; net profit £200; good house and garden; price £335; strongly recommended.

9.—LONDON, N.W. (10 miles out).—Good-class Family Retail, in best position of rapidly growing district; returns £1,100, increasing; elegantly fitted, fully stocked; modern house; price £950.

10.—WEST LONDON.—Profitable Cash Retail and Prescribing, with valuable appointment; returns £1,150; net profit fully £350; good premises; busy main road; price £700; part can remain.

11.—LONDON SUBURB, S.E.—Sound Family Retail and Prescribing Business; in same hands many years; returns average £900; net profit £257 after paying qualified assistant; main-road position; price £700.

12.—SURREY (about 20 miles out).—Good-class Business, under indifferent Management; present returns £1,350; plenty of scope; fine shop, in best position; price £500! strongly recommended.

13.—KENT (Market Town).—Old-established good Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900, increasing; gross profits fully half; low rent; long lease; illness necessitates selling; price £700.

14.—YORKSHIRE. — Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £980; net profit about £300; practically unopposed; modern house and shop, fully stocked; price £700; strongly recommended.

15.—WEST MIDLANDS.—Old-established, good-class Business in an important market town; splendid position; returns about £1,100; scope for increase; valuation required, plus £50 goodwill, in all about £850.

16.—SOUTH YORKS.—Well-established Business in large town; returns £950, increasing; changed hands once in 40 years; illness sole cause of sale; valuation required, about £375.

17.—SURREY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in pleasant locality, unopposed; returns £630; net profit £200; modern house; handsome shop and heavily stocked; price £550.

18.—KENT.—Unopposed good Country Business; most pleasantly situated; returns about £700; excellent profits; low rent; good house and garden; price £450; part can remain.

19.—NORTHANTS.—Light Country Retail, in finest position, and capable of much increase; returns £500 to £600; rent under £20; corner shop, fully stocked; price £360.

20.—EASTERN COUNTIES. — We have several good Country Businesses we can offer, principally unopposed; prices ranging from £300 to £550; please state requirements.

21.—LONDON (Surrey Suburb).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing in very good position; returns about £1,400; books properly kept; good house; well-fitted shop and good stock; price £900.

22.—LONDON, S.W.—Well-established good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,000; net profit £300 clear; good position; fully stocked; price £675; strongly recommended.

BUSINESSES WANTED. We have a large number of cash buyers waiting to invest from £500 to £2,000, in sound concerns, and intending vendors are cordially invited to write for our terms. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES for DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less: 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

LETTERS in reply to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office, and will be forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6*d*.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

WHOLESALE Drug and Produce Business for Sale; 15 years' standing; owner going abroad; good knowledge of French essential; owner would stay a little time to help buyer; accountants' figures; principals only. 115/39, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Very old-established Chemists' and Druggist's Business for Sale; exceptional terms to enterprising man; illness sole cause of disposal. Apply, F. London, Accountant, 227 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

EAST LANCASHIRE. — Genuine Drug Store for Sale in busy Manufacturing town, situate in good-class residential neighbourhood; average returns £12 weekly, all cash; no near opposition; Wine Licence; rent of house and shop very low; all at £230; clean, new stock; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (118/8), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Well-established Cash Business in growing neighbourhood; returns £15; good profits; large double-fronted shop, very convenient house and splendid garden; long and valuable lease at low rental; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price £550. 118/37, Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Old-established unopposed Country Business in charming and healthy district; returns under manager £600; net profit between £200 and £300; well-stocked shop; nice house and garden; very low rent; death sole reason for selling; price £450; excellent opportunity for a good Prescriber. Address, "Lupuli" (119/3), Office of this Paper.

LEICESTERSHIRE. — Druggist and Mixed Business in large manufacturing and growing village; Wine and Spirit Licence; agents for Messrs. Gilbey's; turnover exceeds £600; could be greatly increased; rent £14; owner retiring; must sell; what offers for fixtures, stock, licence, etc.? Apply, Garton & Son, Auctioneers, Loughborough.

LONDON, E.—Business, with exceptional possibilities of increase; shop well stocked and fitted; good position; doing on average £13 per week under unqualified management; qualified will easily double it; nice house; lease 18 years to run; rent £50 and taxes; price £300 cash, or near offer. 119/20, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER. Suburban well-fitted modern Pharmacy for Sale; good-class and growing neighbourhood; profitable trade; turnover £500; capable of large increase; an exceptional opportunity for man with cash. Apply, 116/22, Office of this Paper.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Business for Sale, owing to ill-health, in a large working-class and residential district; the shop is well fitted and stocked; good house; price very low for a quick sale; rent £35; would suit a pushing young man. "Extract" (116/31), Office of this Paper.

QUEENSLAND (small township); takings over £600 per annum last two years; development capable; chance for family man wishing to emigrate. Apply, 79/15, Office of this Paper.

S.W.—£50 down, remainder by easy instalments, will secure a good Prescribing Business; crowded neighbourhood; long lease; rent £65 (let off £48); business neglected owing to owner having appointment and cannot attend; price £100 (not the price of the fittings); must sell at once; genuine offer. "Beta" (119/8), Office of this Paper.

THAMES VALLEY. — Dispensing, Photographic, and Optical Business; returns about £900; stock and fixtures worth £450; net profit about £250; low rent; some valuable Proprietaries; Chemist's business might be sold separately from Optical, either with or without house; or unqualified Partnership considered; price £550 all, or £450 without Optical; rent of shop £18 per annum, or of house and shop without Optical room £30 per annum. "Codex" (7/45), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).—Profitable Light Retail; smart, well fitted and stocked; owner retiring after 18 years; returns £900; will accept valuation (about £560), or would entertain cash offer after thorough investigation; satisfaction guaranteed; a splendid chance for a young married man; good house and every convenience. "Progress" (119/32), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, leaving England, must sell his Business; returns 1911 over £1,600; net profits £450; thoroughly sound business; every investigation, including short trial, allowed; first reasonable offer accepted, as owner must sail soon; part can remain by arrangement. 116/13, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity.—The owner of small genuine Drug and Prescribing Business in West End, close to Oxford Street, having accepted appointment abroad, wishes to Sell immediately for £50 cash down; prepared to accept half the value of stock, fixtures, and fittings; ready-money business; returns about £500 under indifferent, unqualified management; very good profits; small expenses; good Club connection; can be rapidly increased by energetic qualified or unqualified Chemist with West End and some International experience; must be sold immediately. Apply, "Chemist," 100 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

FIRST-CLASS Western Suburb. — Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £1,600, at good prices; rent only £40; long, valuable lease; price £750; £500 cash, balance by instalments if desired; immediate sale, hence low price; genuine buyers only please apply "West" (119/300), Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Drug Store at Bath; well fitted, with small stock; busy district; unique opportunity for man with small capital. Gooding Bros., Estate Agents, Bath.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business, with Medicated Wine Licence; principal thoroughfare to the Station; 4 Proprietary Preparations attached to the business, which may be separated; advertiser, after being in business nearly 50 years, wishes to dispose of same; personal interview necessary; a rare opportunity for two energetic young fellows. Ashford, Chemist, Northampton.

PROFITABLE, safe, unopposed Country Business; Home County; compact, well stocked and fitted shop, covered side-entrance; good house, garden; lease or not; rent £20; takes over £400; books and references; plenty scope; qualified or unqualified; £200 for quick sale through ill-health, result of accident. 113/30, Office of this Paper.

RESIDENTIAL centre of high-class Inland Spa.—Dispensing Business; 3,000 new Prescriptions; returning over £1,500, and showing net profit of £500; for Sale on valuation terms, with goodwill to be arranged, or an offer will be accepted; vendor owns premises, and will sell or lease for long term; fullest investigation allowed; vendor is retiring from the Drug trade. "Central" (118/31), Office of this Paper.

RETURNS considerably over £2,000, and increasing; all Retail; old-established Business in Yorkshire; cheaply worked; in best position in city; price, valuation; excellent house and warehouses. Apply, Thos. Tomlinson & Son, Chemists' Valuers, 45A Market Street, Manchester.

TWO years' profit buys this Business; net profit £400; takings £1,760; net rent £20; well-stocked, smart Pharmacy; established 60 years; best position in Bridgend; price for quick sale £850, less than value of stock and fixtures; £400 could remain. Apply to Rich, Chemist, Swansea.

TO Chemists and Druggists. — A unique opening occurs in a progressive South Coast town to acquire premises completely fitted up at a low rental. All particulars of Newbery, Auctioneer, Bexhill.

UNOPPOSED Country Business, pleasantly situated; returns £700; profits large; about 50 own Proprietaries; appointment brings in over £50 clear; easily worked; large house and garden; good opening for Dentistry and Photography; every investigation invited; satisfactory reason for disposal; rent £21, held on lease; changed hands once in 25 years; price £525. "Genuine" (116/11), Office of this Paper.

£75 cash.—Recently established South London Drug Stores; doing £7 weekly at good prices, without Patents; under unqualified management; must do £15-£20 in a few months under smart man; fairly well stocked; splendid opening for Dentistry; cheap Prescribing and Clubs; net expenses under £1 a week; trial allowed if required. 119/28, Office of this Paper.

£85.—Opportunity for good man to work up neglected Business in Eastern Suburb; working class; few Patents; corner shop and house; rent £30; good reasons for disposal. Write for interview, 118/36, Office of this Paper.

£350. — Jacksdale, adjoining Codnor Park, Great Northern Railway Station, for Sale, with immediate possession; low rental; well-fitted Chemist's Shop, inclusive of stock-in-trade, fittings, etc. For order to view and further particulars apply 113/31, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER is open to purchase a good-class Business; returns from £800 to £1,500; London or within an easy distance. Full particulars, in confidence, "Tangent" (116/15), Office of this Paper.

CASH Ready!—Genuine buyer wants Light Retail Business in thriving district, showing £250 net profit yearly and offering scope for increase; good Country Business entertained. Please submit general particulars, turnover, profit, population, rent, etc., to 117/39, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, unopposed good-class Country Business, near Coast preferred, South or West country; must have good house and garden; reasonable rental; send photograph (to be returned); or would consider premises where likely opening; pay for information; cash ready; no agents. 117/33, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

PROPRIETOR of a well-known Continental Speciality is desirous of selling its exclusive sales for Great Britain and Colonies: thoroughly genuine article, with extensive Continental connections. Particulars, Mr. E. Taminiau, Avenue Rogations 73, Bruxelles.

TO Chemists commencing Business.—For Disposal, high-class Mahogany Fixtures, Scales, Bottles, Jars, etc., together with small remaining Stock; low but reasonable valuation accepted; reason of disposal genuine, and inspection is cordially invited, as it is not possible to describe them well; chance for beginner; no cards. Stead, Chemist, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

TO LET.

OLD SWAN.—Modern Shop, close by terminus; suitable for a Chemist; with dwelling-house attached, containing two entertaining-rooms, four bedrooms, bath, w.c., lavatory, kitchen and scullery; all conveniences; rent reduced. W. E. Nelson & Co., 22 Lord Street. Tel. 4876 Bank.

AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL Trade.—Young, energetic, and experienced man offers his efficient scheme for placing any article of the Chemical, Drug and Food line successfully on the Continental market; intimately acquainted with Continental conditions and said line: capable advertiser and organiser; reasonable salary, expenses and commission. 114/34, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ACTIVE Junior Partner required, with £1,000 capital, in Wholesale Surgical and Sundries' business, with several Sole Agencies. For full particulars apply 118/40, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR as Partner in good-class Dispensing and Photographic business; entire control; capital required about £225; return £2 per week and half net profits annually, about £50. Apply, 7/450, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Partner, to extend old-established Manufacturing business showing steady and satisfactory returns; additional capital desired £2,500. Apply, 115/17, Office of this Paper.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

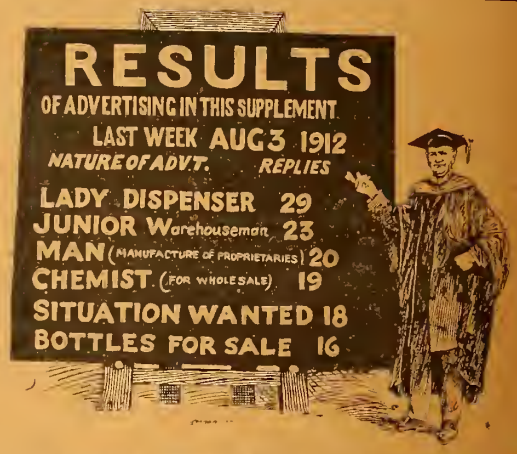
REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitableness.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6*d*.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

ABERDEEN.—Junior Assistant required; young man recently out of apprenticeship. State age, height, salary, when disengaged, Hunter, Chemist, 111 Union Street.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Experienced Assistant, Dispensing and Photography. Full particulars to Williams' Pharmacy, 35 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, about 23 or 24 years of age, who has had good Dispensing experience, for high-class business. Apply, with particulars and photo (to be returned), to W. H. Gibson, 122 King's Road, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Messrs. Black & Co., Phc.'s and Opticians, 81 St. James's Street, require on September 2 smart Junior Assistant (20-23); one used to Dispensing and Stock. When applying please give full particulars, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo if convenient; Juniors wanting a permanency preferred.

BROMLEY, Kent.—Capable Improver or Junior required for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business, as soon as possible; permanency; comfortable home; time for study if required; excellent opportunity for further experience. State age, experience, when disengaged, salary required, and references to H. D. Kelf, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 28 Broadway, Bromley, Kent.

COVENTRY.—Qualified Assistant wanted for new Branch. State age, experience, salary required (outdoors), photo, F. Bird, Pharmacist, Spon Street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Qualified Assistant wanted, used to Photographic business; good chance for anyone wishing to gain a good general experience before starting in business for self. Apply, 21 Westow Hill, Norwood, S.E.

ILFORD (outdoors).—Junior or Improver wanted. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, to 119/13, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL (Suburbs).—Assistant, about 24; must have been accustomed to good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photography. Apply, with photo and usual particulars, to F. J. Parker, The Pharmacy, Huyton, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.W.—Experienced Assistant wanted; must be a neat, quick, and accurate Dispenser, a good Salesman, and accustomed to good-class business; age about 25; outdoors; only one kept; personal application preferred. If by letter, give full particulars, stating salary, and enclose photo, T. F. Elton, 28 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, N.W.

ONDON, E.C.—Junior Assistant, not under 20, with good-class experience; outdoors; City hours; no Sunday duty; excellent ortunity for learning Continental Pharmacy. Schaeht Warner o., 55 Fore Street, E.C.

ONDON.—Leading firm of Chemists have an opening for young qualified Assistant in Dispensing Department. Give name of employer as reference and state wages required, 117/26, e of this Paper.

ONDON, N.E.—Qualified Chemist required immediately; would suit elderly gentleman or one with some private means; es light; salary moderate. Apply, 117/13, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, W.—Immediately, qualified Assistant for Dispensing and Counter. Apply, personally or by letter, to J. Munro & 273 Regent Street, W.

ONDON, S.W.—Junior or Improver wanted at once; no Sunday duty. For personal interview apply on Monday, August 12, oin's Drug Stores, 106 High Street, Wandsworth.

ONDON, N.W.—Assistant, unqualified, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; must be gentlemanly and of strictly dy habits; excellent references and experience. Apply, perlly; if by letter give full particulars, Graham, Chemist, Station ade, Cricklewood (opp. Willesden Green Met. Station).

ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once; one accustomed to a Dispensing business; indoors. Apply to Maitland, & Lindley, 10 Chester Place, Hyde Park Square.

ONDON, N. — Wanted, trustworthy and competent qualified Locum from August 18 or 25 for a week or fortnight for k Cash business; one Assistant kept. References and salary ired, 119/9, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, Junior Locum at once. Apply, stating salary required, to J. Timmis, 290 Clapham Road.

ONDON, W.C.—At once, Junior Assistant, 21-24; easy hours; Light Retail; must be of good address and appearance, tall, good handwriting essential. F. G. Curtis & Sons, 20 Bury et, Bloomsbury.

ONDON, N.W.—Wanted, unqualified Junior; indoors; salary £40; Light Retail and Dispensing business; comfortable home. ax" (119/25), Office of this Paper.

ONDON.—Assistant, young, capable, energetic, with knowledge of Photography and some Store experience; qualification not atial; permanency; outdoors. 119/37, Office of this Paper.

ANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, qualified Branch Manager; one used to Drug Stores preferred; must be of good earance and competent to take sole charge; one desiring a perency preferred. Send full particulars as to age, salary reed, photo, and references to "X. X.," c/o C. Harrison, Chapel et, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

LYMOUTH.—Wanted, a competent Junior Assistant, about 24 years of age; good Dispensing experience and Windowsser; out. State salary, age, height, sending references and to, to M. E. Baxter, Mewstone Cottage, Newton Ferrars, Devon.

OUTHAMPTON.—Qualified Manager for Branch business; live over premises; good house and locality; also unqualified istant; single; Extractor preferred; capable. Full particulars, ry, etc. (permanent positions to reliable men), Frost, Romsey, npshire.

UNBRIDGE WELLS.—Qualified Junior Assistant (indoors) for Dispensing business; principal non-resident. State usual ticulars, salary required, enclosing photo, Howard & Son, Pharists, Tunbridge Wells.

AKEFIELD. — J. L. Chaplin & Son require an unqualified Assistant, about 23 years old; must have had a good-class erience, with some knowledge of Photography. Apply, with particulars, to C. Cumberland, 60 Westgate, Wakefield.

EST-END.—Qualified Junior as Dispenser, age 23-25; outdoors; must have had good experience. Apply, "Alpha" (119/6), e of this Paper.

ESTON-SUPER-MARE. — Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please give full particulars, statsalary required (indoors), to Ernest Widgery, Pharmaceutical mist.

SSISTANT; unqualified; capable; outdoors. State full particulars, Bracewell, Pharmacist, Ramsbottom.

SSISTANT; qualified; young; outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars as to height, salary, etc., enclosing photo if sible, to S. J. Janes, Chemist, Aylesbury.

SSISTANT required; outdoors; good Dispenser, Counterman, and one having knowledge of Photography. Apply, personally possible, or if by letter state age, experience, and salary uired, to W. R. Mitchell, 63 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.

SSISTANT wanted for quick Retail and Dispensing business in seaside town; permanency; outdoors; Photography. Apply. h full particulars, age, height, experience, references, and lose photo if possible, to "Aspirin" (117/21), Office of this per.

ASSISTANT (registered) to Manage Mixed Country Retail and Prescribing business in a pleasant Colliery district in Durham; salary 45s. a week, with unfurnished house; married, reliable, and desiring a permanency; eventual interest probable. Apply, stating experience, age, references, etc., to "Pharmaceutical Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CAPABLE unqualified Assistant required; good Salesman and Dispenser; permanency and good salary for suitable man. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

EXPERIENCED (outdoor) Assistant required; a knowledge of Welsh desirable, and references should be good; hours short, and time for study given. Give full particulars first letter, Rhys D. Morgan, Maesteg, Glamorgan.

IN a growing neighbourhood near London, a quick, active man; outdoors; qualified; one wishing a permanency. Particulars, with photo, to "H.," British Drug Houses, Graham Street, London, N.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, with good knowledge of Photography, for three weeks from August 19; easy hours; no Sunday duty. State salary (outdoors) and travelling expenses, and all particulars, Cussons, Chemist, Dorchester.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for Dispensing Counter. State age and salary required to F. Butterfield, Harrogate.

JUNIOR for Dispensing and Photographic. State fully experience, salary required, etc., Loveitt & Bones, Chemists, Coventry.

JUNIOR; unqualified; would suit youth just out of apprenticeship; comfortable berth with progressive salary. State full particulars in first letter, 117/269, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, capable, wanted. State age, experience, and salary required (outdoors) to E. J. Latimer, 24 Market Place, Loughborough.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, about 21; board in and sleep out. Apply, giving full particulars as to salary, etc., and enclose photo if convenient, to G. Daniel, 630 Holloway Road, N.

JUNIOR wanted for good Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, 41 Hart Street, W.C.

JUNIOR; indoors; good-class Dispensing and Photographic. State salary required to A. Cartwright, Pharmacist, Henley-on-Thames.

JUNIOR, with knowledge of Dispensing; indoors; September. R. Thomas, 97 High Street, Marylebone, W.

JUNIOR Invoice Clerk wanted; must have some knowledge of the trade and be a neat, quick, and accurate worker. State age, experience, and salary required to 119/26, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, from August 19 to 31 and September 16 to 29 inclusive; unqualified; good experience and references necessary. J. James, M.P.S., 18 Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W.

LOCUM, Extractor preferred, for 14 days. Particulars, stating time disengaged, Jones, Emlyn Pharmacy, Newcastle Emlyn.

MANAGER wanted for Branch business in country town, to live over shop; qualified; good-class Retail and Dispensing business with Photography. "Hants," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark Street, S.E.

MANAGER, with view to succession preferred; Drug Stores; steadiness, sobriety, and energy essential; married preferred; London working-class district; small salary, house, gas, and commission; excellent opportunity for energetic man with small capital. Give full particulars in first letter, 117/25, Office of this Paper. Applications unanswered by Wednesday declined.

MANAGER, qualified, required for good-class Country business; one with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, stating height, age, references, salary (house provided), etc., to 117/34, Office of this Paper.

PHILIP GRIFFITH, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, requires a smart, active Junior for good-class country business; easy hours. State full particulars, salary required (indoors).

QUALIFIED Assistant. State age, salary required, when at liberty, names and addresses of last two employers, Granville Wood & Co., Pharmacists, 30 High Street, Oldham.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once; single preferred; age 30-40; no letter answered unless full particulars and salary stated; ontdoors. "W.." 1 Dapdune Crescent, Guildford.

RELIABLE Junior Assistant wanted in up-to-date Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic business near London; outdoors; age about 21. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to "Price" (118/6), Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior, about 23 years of age, for good-class Dispensing business, wanted about September 12. Apply, giving particulars of salary required, height, age, and enclosing photo, to H. T. Escritt, Pharmacist, 284 High Road, Streatham, S.W.

WANTED, qualified Manager; must be smart Dental Operator, honest, sober; live out. Apply, with references, age, etc., to W. H. Wilkins, Perry Barr, Birmingham.

WANTED, for end of August, experienced Assistant; hours 8.30 to 8.30; half-day 1 o'clock; no Sunday or night duty; outdoors. Walter Marchant, Chemist, Hereford.

WANTED immediately, qualified man to take charge of Branch, East End; experienced, elderly man not objected to. Write, "Kosmos" (117/24), Office of this Paper.

WANTED immediately, competent Junior or Improver, for Plymouth, with knowledge of Dispensing; short hours; time for study; testimonials and full particulars, photo if possible, stating in doors or out. Write Hearder, Chemist, Plymouth.

WANTED a man, a qualified man of undoubted business talent, of good appearance and address, not afraid of work; possessing exceptional testimonials; Optical experience; is offered Management of Cash Chemist's Branch, with good remuneration, commission; ample scope and excellent prospects. Copies of testimonials to Medical Agency, 55 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, Dispenser to Doctor; indoor; time for reading; male applicants only. Apply personally, 68 Leman Street, Aldgate, 9 to 10.30 A.M. or after 6 P.M.

WANTED at once, smart Junior Assistant, well up in Counter work and Window-dressing. Send photo and particulars to J. H. Blunt, Ltd., Northampton.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, age 28; good experience essential; at once. "T. B.," 18 Exmouth Street, E.C.

WANTED, qualified Dispenser and Bookkeeper (male), aged 30 years. Apply, with two recent testimonials, to Dr. Job, Newark-on-Trent.

WHOLESALE.

CHEMIST wanted for Works, S.W. London, for testing materials used and supervising Chemical side of Manufacture; must be intelligent, experienced, and possess initiative powers; only first-class men need apply, who are not afraid of work; good salary paid. State full particulars, age, experience, and salary required to 114/8, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER hands, Wet and Dry, aged about 18, wanted by London Wholesale Druggists; preference given to those with previous experience. Apply, stating full particulars of previous experience, wages expected, and if disengaged, to 119/27, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Invoice Clerk.—Young man, smart at figures, wanted by London Wholesale house; position is capable of advancement. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages wanted, to 8/20, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Entering Clerk wanted for London, Wholesale; must be good writer and quick worker; age about 17. Write, stating experience and wages required, to "Sulphas" (9/54), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—Chemist, qualified, young man, required by an Edinburgh firm of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists; some previous Wholesale Manufacturing experience preferred. State particulars, age, and salary required, 115/21, Office of this Paper.

PACKER, experienced, aged about 24, wanted for London Wholesale Druggists. Apply, stating full particulars of previous experience, wages expected, and if disengaged, to 119/270, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, by London Manufacturing Chemists, Traveller in London and country calling on Chemists, Doctors, etc., to sell Pharmaceutical Preparation as side-line, on commission. Apply to 119/207, Office of this Paper.

STOCK-PRICER.—Junior, age about 20, required by large firm in their Stocktakers' Department; must be quick at figures and familiar with the names and prices of Patents' Sundries, etc. 117/206, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted by London Agricultural and Veterinary Chemists for the country; good opportunity for unqualified country Chemist fond of outdoor life; will be required to take up a few shares in the business; salary and commission paid; references required. Apply, 117/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a capable man with good all-round experience in the Manufacture of Proprietary Articles and Pharmaceutical Preparations; permanency and good opening to the right man not afraid of work. "Specialities" (257/45), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified and experienced Chemist, capable of taking charge of the Manufacturing end of a business; must be prepared to invest about £1,000; applicant must be willing to work hard; good opportunity for energetic man; adequate return on capital invested. Address, "B. G. H." (114/11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, early in September, good all-round man, age about 40, experienced in Wholesale Manufacturing business; must be able to organise, control, take charge of despatch, and assist in Manufacture if required; qualification unnecessary, although this would be considered; undeniable and recent reference required. State experience, salary, etc., Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Chemists, Drug and Sundry Packers, Dudley, Worc. Established 1878.

WHOLESALE Druggist (London) requires Packer; must have had experience in Packing Cases for Export. State salary and full particulars, 9/14, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady as Junior required for office; slight knowledge of Typewriting preferred; wanted immediately. Apply, by letter, to "W. C. H.," 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

CAPE COLONY.—Required immediately, qualified Assistant, age about 24; total abstainer preferred; must have good Dispensing experience and with a knowledge of Photography; salary first year £160 per annum, second year £180, third year £200; free quarters provided; three years' agreement; second-class passage paid out. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to "F. J. G.," c/o Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.

NATAL. — Qualified Assistant required, salary £18, £19, and £20, for 3 years' agreement; second-class passage paid; total abstainer; excellent references required. Apply, 9/35, Office of this Paper.

RHODESIA.—Wanted, an Assistant, not necessarily qualified, but possessing an Optical qualification; must have a good knowledge of Photography; unmarried; under 30 years of age; salary (outdoors) £20 per month first year, £22 10s. second year, £25 third; 3 years' agreement; passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, Lennon, Ltd., 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Assistant wanted in healthy country town; salary £17, £18, £19 per month for first, second, and third years respectively; 3 years' agreement to be signed; second-class passage paid; good chance for smart young man. Apply, 118/39, Office of this Paper.

FOR Paris.—Locum Tenens, speaking English and German; good Salesman and familiar with International Pharmacy. Write, enclosing photo (returnable), with references, to C. Dumont, 149 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

WANTED immediately, for Trinidad, British West Indies, qualified Dispensing Chemist; must be a Scotchman; sober habits; salary £150 per annum, with furnished apartments; one year's engagement; option permanent employment and increased salary thereafter if satisfactory; first-class fare out; if work faithfully performed during term return fare to Scotland paid; testimonials required. "B." (7/40), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for Ceylon, Assistant, qualified, age about 25; Scotch; preference given to one from country town with some general business experience. Write to Box 932, T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 165 Queen Victoria Street, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6*d*.

[HOME].

RETAIL.

ASSISTANT; varied experience; middle-aged; Extractor; unqualified. "Senna," 8 Bryan Street, Islington, London.

ASSISTANT; 22 years; 5 ft. 7½ in.; best Dispensing and Counter experience; good references. 116/12, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; Counter; West-End experience; thorough in making Counter Preparations. "A. E. B." (118/380), Office of this Paper.

SSISTANT; 28; Hall qualification; competent; high-class London and provincial experience; outdoors. "Acus" (117/22), e of this Paper.

ENTLEMAN, with several years' Dispensing experience, offers services without salary in exchange more Retail; Extractor. ier, 11 St. Helen's Park Road, Hastings.

OLIDAY Locum; best all-round experience; highest references; September 14 to 28 only. Write or wire, R. Garry, Chemist, ilse Hill, Brixton.

PROVER seeks situation; passed Preliminary; splendid Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent references; London, preferred. "S. G.," 72 Frithville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush,

PYE, qualified Chemist, will be disengaged after August 17. 62 Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common.

NIOR; 20; good Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience. Reed, 26 Kensington Gardens, Bath.

NIOR; 4 years' experience, Dispensing, Photography; Prelim. "G. E. H.," 128 Prospect Road, Scarborough.

CUM; capable; experienced; abstainer; moderate terms; unqualified; middle-aged. "Extractor," 3 Central Terrace, ar.

CUM; highest references; North or Midlands preferred; disengaged August 24 to September 1. "Chemicus" (116/25), of this Paper.

CUM; Season; fluent French; 14 years' experience; Photographics, Optics. "Chemist," Maple House, Gosberton Rise, Spalding.

CUM; qualified; reliable; experienced; August 24, one week. 12 Tyrwhitt Road, S.E.

NDON.—Unqualified (23½) desires three evenings off weekly after 5 P.M.; excellent experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photo- hy (practical); disengaged month. 117/16, Office of this Paper.

CUM Dispenser; 30; Minor qualification; Hospital or Institution; excellent testimonials and experience; disengaged st 26 till September 14. Write, "Statim" (115/25), Office is Paper.

CUM; Part-time Assistant; experienced; middle-aged; terms moderate. Richarrison, 202 Prince Regent's Lane, E.

CUM; Dispenser; qualified; Doctor or Institution; good reference. Thrumpton, 84 Dongola Road, Plaistow, E.

CUM; experienced; Dispensing, Photography; disengaged 19th. Collitt, 12 Sydenham Terrace, Louth.

CUM or Manager; 47; qualified; good London and country experiences and testimonials; disengaged August 22. T. H. y, Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

CUM, Hospital; qualified. Irving, 32 Valnay Street, Tooting, London, S.W.

CUM; disengaged; reliable; middle-aged; abstainer; experienced Prescriber, etc.; good references; unqualified. rker," 19 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

CUM; qualified; sound experience all classes; free 15th; middle-age. "Midlander" (119/38), Office of this Paper.

P.S. and B.O.A. (27), qualified Optician, married, requires position as Branch Manager; 11 years' ound experience; Dispensing, Photographics, Prescribing; ex- nt references; permanency. "Optometrist" (115/22), Office his Paper.

ANAGER; Locum, Relief; qualified; exceptionally good all-round experience; excellent references; disengaged after 17th ; reliable. "Aspirin," 297 New King's Road, Hurlingham,

ANAGER or Locum; unqualified; 4 years in last situation; specially good in Proprietary selling. Reynolds, 112 Crescent , Woolwich.

ANAGER; Liverpool; 20 years' Liverpool experience; disengaged September. "Pharmacist," 63 Kensington, Liverpool.

ALIFIED; 32; Manager; excellent all-round experience; good references; disengaged. "Chemicus," 16 Windsor Road, g.

ALIFIED Chemist; Manage or Assist; excellent references, good Prescriber; London or near. "M.," 19 Shrewsbury , W.

QUALIFIED Chemist, speaking German, French, English, Hungarian, Slavic, desires position in a London Pharmacy; good Continental experience; moderate salary; services free for month's trial. Address, 119/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 30; 5 years' West-End and Suburban experience; good references; outdoors. "H. S.," 13 King Edward's Parade, Norbury.

QUALIFIED (26) desires engagement; good Dispensing and General Retail experience, Photography; permanency. "Pharmacist," 10 Merton Road, Kensington, W.

QUALIFIED; Manager; West-End and City experience; best references. "W. S.," 163 Eswyn Road, Tooting, S.W.

RELIEF or Part-time; 29; disengaged September 9. "Experienced," 25 Cheriton Square, Upper Tooting, S.W.

SENIOR or Assistant; 45; 10 years with last employer; good-class experience; disengaged. L. P. Erin, Fitzharris Avenue, Bournemouth.

SUCCESSION.—Manager view succession; experienced, obliging, and competent; splendid references. "Minor," 138 Holloway Road, N.

TEMPORARY; thoroughly experienced; smart. Gibson, 115 Scott Ellis Gardens, St. John's Wood.

UNQUALIFIED (25), West-End experience, seeks berth where prospects are good; excellent references. "Rhei," c/o Bateman & Co., 223 Finchley Road, N.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 16 years' experience; capable Dispenser, Counter, and Photography; energetic. "T.," Cartref, Warwick Road, Sutton, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED; 39½; unmarried; very capable, reliable man; varied experience; good organiser; reasonable remuneration; outdoors; liberty about end September. "Reliable" (116/14), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; tall; 24; outdoors; disengaged; good experience; Dispensing and Photography. 117/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; abstainer; aged 36; disengaged; Locum or permanent; Prescriber, Photography, Optical. 6 St. George's Road, Ramsgate.

UNQUALIFIED; experienced and reliable Assistant; disengaged; good references; married; middle-aged. "B.," 68 Thirlwell Road, Sheffield.

UNQUALIFIED wants Branch Managership of Mixed business, returns about £500, with or without view to succession; country preferred, but not essential; steady, reliable; 40 years old; Prescriber, Extractor; good references; moderate salary. White, c/o Deakin, Pharmacist, Clonne, near Chesterfield.

UNQUALIFIED; competent Assistant or Manager; single; age 29; abstainer; outdoors; 14 years' good Retail and Dispensing experience; Photography; 5 years present berth; disengaged end of August. "Aurora," 160 High Street, Ramsgate.

UNQUALIFIED; 37; Manager, Senior, or Assistant; good all-round experience; Prescriber, Dispenser, Photo; window; excellent reference; seeking permanency; outdoors; disengaged August 19. "Salophen," 105 Albert Terrace, Market Drayton.

WHOLESALE.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

EXPERIENCED Traveller seeks re-engagement; thoroughly well known to Midland Chemists; would handle Soap, Perfumery, or Sundries; small salary and commission. 116/32, Office of this Paper.

FOREIGN Clerk, knowing Spanish, French, Italian, and a little English, requires situation; excellent references; last situation 4 years. Apply, 116/1, Office of this Paper.

HORSTEAD seeks a change; good correspondent; Manager, Buyer, Organiser; introduced several ideas Boots, with proved success; with Boots 4½ years, previous 6½ years' reference; willing travel. 65 Lofting Road, Barnsbury.

PAY upon results; extra line; must be good standard article; sole selling agency for the entire country; commission, or would accept part expenses and commission; first-class references. "Successful" (9/46), Office of this Paper.

PILLMAKER, Coater, etc; 25; thoroughly experienced. Bulmer, 30 Alpha Square, Walworth, S.E.

QUALIFIED Chemist and Doctor of Chemistry (27) seeks position at a Wholesale Druggist's, either in Laboratory or in Office and Storehouse; speaks German, French, Hungarian, Slavic, English; moderate salary. Address, "Hungarian" (119/1), Office of this Paper.

SOAPS, Perfumery, and Counter Preparations; 12 years' experience; open to take berth in or outside. "A. E. B." (118/38), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, engagement as Continental Representative, British Agent, or Laboratory Manager in Drug or allied trade; or Partnership entertained later if business is sound and congenial; advertiser speaks German and English fluently, also French, and is qualified as a Chemist in England and Germany. Apply, in first instance by letter, to "Ph.D.," 177 Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—50 Apollinaris Ordinary, £7 10*s.*; 200 Bovril Ordinary, 22*s.* 6*d.*; 300 Preference, 22*s.* 3*d.*; 100 W. J. Bush Preference, 80*s.* 3*d.*; 200 British Oil Cake Ordinary, 15*s.* 7½*d.*; 300 Ilford Ordinary, 13*s.* 3*d.*; 200 Preference, 18*s.* 9*d.*; 250 J. Knight Ordinary, 21*s.*; 100 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 5*s.* 3*d.*; 300 A. J. White Preference, 8*s.* 7½*d.*

WANTED (subject).—50 Camwal Preference, 4*s.*; 40 Evans Lescher Preference, 10l*s.*; 50 Parke's Drug Preference, 9*s.* 6*d.*; £200 Idris Debenture, £60 15*s.* per cent.

List of Shares for *Sale* and *Wanted* sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers or Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

CHEMISTS' Shopfittings.—Window Enclosures, Showcases, Silent Salesman, Dispensing Screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Glass-front Serving Counters, Drug Drawers, Counter Drawers, second-hand, shop soiled, at unbeaten prices; you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. Send for free estimate, George Cook, The Working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road (near Old Street Tube Station).

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTINGS (second-hand).—Very large quantity of Wall Fittings, Show-cases, Dispensing Screens, Perfume-cases, etc., etc., to clear for cash; great bargains; call and view, or send sizes of what you require; these goods must be sold. PHILIP JOSEPHS, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

LACTIC Acid.—The owners of British Patent No. 7094 of 1909, "An Improved Process of Manufacturing Lactic Acid," are desirous of Selling the Patent Rights or granting Licenses to Manufacturers in Great Britain. Inquiries to be addressed to Philip M. Justice, Chartered Patent Agent, 55 & 56 Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

SODA-WATER Trolley, that makes heavy work light, and on which a boy of 8 can easily convey 3 dozen syphons; will go through any doorway; fitted with patented wheels; dozens in use in all parts of the country; carriage paid 37*s.* Sole Makers, Arthur & Co., 9 K.P., Cambridge.

RESULTS FROM UP-TO-DATE ADVERTISING.

Extract from letter:—"Over 300 6d. bottles & 70 1/- bottles sold in two weeks is a record. I grant it is an exceptional case, but it clearly shows the possibilities of your new advertising scheme." This Pharmacist, acting on an idea at once which was sent out in my last letter, reaped the reward. You can do this. Send for Booklet explaining my methods with particulars of special offer to Pharmacists, post free.

GILYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

THE APATHY OF CHEMISTS is indeed distressing to a person like myself who, since February 1906, has been engaged in increasing chemists' profits and turnover. Why be content with a miserable £3 or £4 a week when I can prove to you that at least an extra £1 a week net profit is made by users of my system! There is not even a doubt about it. Booklet free, refs. ad *lib.*

BERNARD SLACK, 9 King St., Wolverhampton. Nat. Tel. 581.

The Chemists' Friendly Society.
(Approved.)

Chemists' Assistants and Employees in the Retail and Wholesale Trades, who have not yet made choice of their "Approved" Society are invited to join their own—The Chemists' Friendly. Males and females resident in any part of the kingdom are eligible. Write for forms to the MANAGER, 194 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No advertisement inserted for less than 6*d.*

FOR DISPOSAL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHAT offers?—10 lb. ext. cimicifugæ liq. B.P.; 5 lb. tr. strophanthus B.P.; 5 lb. ext. pulsatilla liq.; 4 lb. ext. grindelia robusta liq. SAVAGE, Bradford.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

WHAT offers?—Goerz Anschütz 5 by 4 camera, anastigmat lens, changing box for 12 plates, film adapter, in strong leather cases, cost £15; also No. 4 Panoram. BURCH, Chard.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers for 128 2*s.* 9*d.* Warburg's tincture, 39 2*s.* 9*d.* cicfa? 257/450, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FOR sale, 4 dentures; suit show-case. "DENTALIS" (113/28), Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

NATIONAL cash register. 118/7, Office of this Paper.

THREE 3-gall. carboys; pill-machine, mahogany slab, 4-grain, with roller; good condition. 21 Bickham Park Road, Plymouth.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

MIXING and sifting machine for hand use, small size; "Gardens'" or "Comet" preferred. Description and price, 46 Smith Street, Oldham.

TOOTH-BRUSHES, soaps, perfumes, soother's teats, other cheap job lines. Write particulars, price, "UNIVERSAL," 12 Nevill Road, Stoke Newington, N.

POISONING FATALITIES.

Ammonia.—The West Cheshire Coroner held an inquest at Hoylake respecting the death of Edward Bedford Greer, a child of two. During the temporary absence of his mother the child drank some liquid ammonia from which he succumbed.

Carbolic Acid.—An inquest was held at Worcester Park, Surrey, on James M. A. Thomson, M.A., headmaster of the County School, Llandudno, who drank carbolic acid while suffering from nervous breakdown. A verdict was returned of suicide while of unsound mind.—Mrs. Hom (60), Quantoxhead, Watchet, died of carbolic-acid poisoning. She obtained the poison from a room at Pileywell, where the village nurse keeps her drugs.

Hydrochloric Acid.—A woman named Leah Knigh poisoned herself at Watford with spirit of salt. "Temporary insanity" was the verdict at the inquest.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—At Westminster Coroner's Court a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned in the case of Edward Blanchard Eccles (64), who, while the worse for drink, poisoned himself with prussic acid.—Dr. Walter Isaac Buchanan (43), Thirsk, committed suicide with prussic acid during a period of mental strain and nervous depression.

Oxalic Acid.—W. Acott (42), Paddington, drank a solution of oxalic acid, and at the inquest a verdict was returned of suicide while of unsound mind.—Mrs. Mary Teresa Taylor (36), of Camborne, obtained oxalic acid from Mr. Nicholls, Camborne, which she stated was for cleaning copper candlesticks. That evening she died suddenly, and it was only on making a *post-mortem* examination that it was discovered that she had taken oxalic acid. The doctor, however, thought that death was due to syncope, induced by the thought of having taken poison, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from syncope."

CHEMISTS' TICKETS!

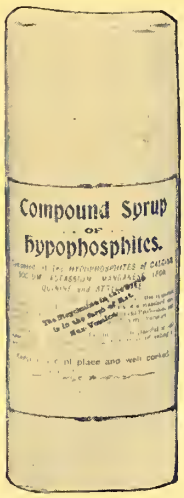
F. MERTEN & CO. Advise all Chemists (before placing their orders) to write for Samples of their —
MOST SELECT, EFFECTIVE, & CHEAPEST WINDOW TICKETS OBTAINABLE; also a Specialty of theirs is the production of Display Figure-Sketch Cards, portraying various ailments, etc.
Write at once—72 MARLBOROUGH RD., UPPER HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N., to obtain satisfaction.

Printed for the Proprietors by SPOTTISWOODE & CO., LTD., New-Street Square, and Published by the Proprietors at 42 Cannon Street in the City of London.—*August* 10, 1912. [68]

ORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd.

Telephone: 833 City.

Colebrook Works, ISLINGTON, N.



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COVER FOR YOUR SEASON'S REQUIREMENTS NOW.

Frozen Foam

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The Toilet Requisite "PAR EXCELLENCE" for the Summer.

NOW PACKED IN FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES

"READY FOR RETAIL."

STYLE No. 1. Attractive lithograph label and carton, Blue and White.

STYLE No. 2. Neat letterpress label and carton, Pink.

STYLE No. 3. "Polar Bear" with appropriate descriptive label and handsome carton of same design, Blue and White.

Small size, to retail at 6d. each,

3/9

per dozen.

(P.A.T.A.)

STYLE No. 4.

Large size, to retail at 9d. each,

5/9

per dozen.

(P.A.T.A.)

On this label the words "FROZEN FOAM" are embossed in gold, the background being pale green, with the sea shooting spray high in the air.

(NO CARTON.)

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION STYLE REQUIRED.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

London.

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